

NEW PACT TO SPEED PEACE

WOOD GOVERNS RISE OR FALL OF BOLSHEVIKI

**Reds Let Hunt See
and Write Facts
About Russia.**

"The Tribune" this morning presents a second article dealing with conditions in Petrograd uncovered by Frazier Hunt in a personal investigation.

BY FRAZIER HUNT.
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)
(By Special Cable.)
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PETROGRAD, March 24, via Paris, March 26.—Two months ago I wrote from northern Russia that food would be the thing that would make or break the bolshevik power. I am sure of it now.

The communists—and they tell me now that bolshevik is a misnomer for the proper name of communists—is bringing food to the hungry people in Petrograd they will hold on. If they fail there will be a revolution and we shall see hungry women marching down the streets under the black banner of starvation.

Food Holds Reds' Fate.
That is the truth of all this swirling revolution. What are the facts about these hungry millions, this shattered economic life, discontent, and dissatisfaction? Who is to blame and what is to be done?

I came into Russia as the first American who had entered the country in six months in order to find out as near as possible what the real conditions were. I came without apology or promise.

Crosses Bridge Into Russia.
Early this month I crossed the Finnish border over a tiny bridge which connects Finland with Soviet Russia. They call it "The Bridge of Peace" and as the Finnish officials told me to the middle of the bridge and passed me over to the red army representatives I wondered how much this name would prove true.

At my guard and I walked a few hundred yards to the railroad depot. My imagination was busy with tales I had heard of cruelty in the terrible Russian prisons, secret meetings of an extraordinary commission, with executions at dawn. But none seemed really excited that I—an American, and worse, an American newspaper man—should have dropped into their midst.

Are Just Boy Soldiers.
At the railroad station they looked over my passport, usually examined by baggage, and then went on about their business. At first I looked at the gray coated soldiers with no little uneasiness, because I had been told how they would at the least throw me in jail, but soon I saw that most of them were just boy soldiers after all—very ignorant and stupid, but very human boys who were wondering, too, what all this revolutionary business was about and where it would take them.

Touch Caps to Foreigner.
I sat for hours in the station waiting room, where you could buy station coffee and poor tea, and watched them. Two or three came up, addressing me as comrade, and asked me if I could not give them a cigar. When I gave them cigarettes they touched their caps to me. I saw a Russian foreigner whose country has soldiers fighting them in the north. At 6:30 o'clock that evening I took the one daily train which runs to Petrograd. It has heat and clean, first class compartments.

Given Freedom of City.
Monday I went to see the Petrograd representative of the foreign office. "I want to know the truth about Russia," I told him. "There has been no American correspondent in Soviet Russia in six months. Let me travel freely without restraint and I will report honestly just what I see."

"We are glad to have you," he told me. "You can do or see anything you wish. We will help you in any way we can."

"I will bring my stories to you to have them censored," I promised.

"You don't need to," he interrupted.

(Continued on page 2, column 3.)

WASHINGTON NEWS —IN BRIEF—

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington Bureau of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.

REPUBLICAN senators among the thirty-nine who signed the Lodge manifesto condemning the league of nations constitution in its original form are not concealing their satisfaction with reports from Paris that President Wilson is yielding to some of their demands, at least, for modification of the proposed covenant.

The view here is that if amendments to the covenant now being drafted with approval of the president measure up to demands for revision there will be no gainsaying the extent of the victory won by the American opposition to the plan as embodied in the first draft.

PARTICULAR significance, in the light of the Hungarian bolshevik ascendancy, is seen by diplomats and officials here in the dispatch by the Berlin government of a secretary of the foreign office to Moscow to study bolshevik influence there, with a view to establishing closer relations between Germany and Russia. There is a well defined feeling among some officials here that recent events in Hungary, which threaten peace negotiations, were greatly influenced, if not engineered, by the Berlin authorities. They point out the Berlin government will be more favorably situated to demand treaty modifications if it can frighten the allied powers sufficiently.

BOTH Japan and the United States have concluded not to magnify the recent Tien-Tsin clash between American and Japanese soldiers into a diplomatic incident of international importance and it is reported that the matter will be settled by the legations of the two countries at Peking. Late reports deny the charge that the Japanese consul was maltreated by American soldiers and that the American consul was stoned.

GOVERNMENT departments are to coordinate their activities in extending our commercial relations by means of a committee on foreign trade, established by order of President Wilson. Announcement of creation of the committee, which includes representatives of fourteen different departments which have an interest in one phase or another of foreign trade, was made by Acting Secretary of State Phillips.

COAL price reductions are in prospect as part of the program of price stabilization of the industrial board of the department of commerce. George N. Peck, chairman of the board, extended an invitation to 150 bituminous coal producers to appoint a committee to confer with the board with the understanding that lower prices would be agreed upon.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER today met S. B. Gregory of Chicago and A. J. Bruce of Birmingham, N. D., and placed at their disposal department records preliminary to the American Bar association's inquiry into the court martial system. The inquiry probably will include the Crowder-Ansell controversy.

The bureau of mines has issued a warning to the country against the use of army gas masks in any industrial work or by fire departments, pointing out that the army mask was made for outdoor efficiency and is dangerous to life if used as a protection against gases within inclosures.

WORK FOR FRENCH CHILDREN AIDED BY MRS. WILSON

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)
(By Special Cable.)
(Copyright, 1919: By the Tribune Company.)

PARIS, March 26.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson today expressed her sympathy with the work being done by the American Bar association's inquiry into the court martial system. The inquiry probably will include the Crowder-Ansell controversy.

Mrs. Morton J. Henry, who is directing the work of this society in France, received Mrs. Wilson and accompanied her through the various departments, where the far-reaching details of the organization are centered. Mrs. Wilson was told how the names of the children are sent from here to the United States and the help, which is gathered through the executive offices from every part of America, is sent out from the Paris bureau to every part of France.

One incident of Mrs. Wilson's visit was full of charming sentiment. A French mother saw in the first lady of the United States the representative of all the generous Americans. Tears dropped freely from the eyes of one who presented Mrs. Wilson with flowers.

(Continued on page 2, column 3.)

CZECH TROOPS ARE MARCHING ON BUDAPEST

**Capture City of Raab
on the Danube
Near Capital.**

COPENHAGEN, March 26.—Apparently Czech-Slovak troops are marching on Budapest, a Berlin dispatch asserting that communication between Budapest and Vienna had been interrupted through the capture by the Czech-Slovak forces of the town of Raab, on the Danube, about midway between the two cities. Large Hungarian cannon factories are situated in Raab.

Count Michael Karolyi, former president of Hungary, has been arrested and will be brought before a revolutionary tribunal for trial, a Vienna dispatch to the National Tidende of Copenhagen says. The court has power to inflict the death sentence and require immediate execution of it.

An earlier report from Prague, via Bern, said Count Karolyi had been assassinated.

Allied Mission Is Safe.
All the members of the allied military mission, except one American officer, have left Budapest, a Vienna dispatch to the Abendpost of Berlin says.

The Reichspost of Vienna prints a dispatch from Budapest that allied troops occupying Arad and Szegedin, on the Maros and Theiss rivers respectively, have been withdrawn.

A Pressburg report received in Berlin says that martial law has been declared throughout Czechoslovakia as a result of events in Hungary.

Note Sent by Allies.

The Hungarian soviet government, a dispatch from Budapest says, has received a written communication from the allied mission there that the line of demarcation laid down in an earlier ultimatum should not be regarded as the political frontier of Hungary. In accordance with the new decision, it is added, there will be established a neutral zone for the sole purpose of preventing collisions between Hungarian and Rumanian troops.

"SEND TROOPS": FRANCE

BY CHARLES A. SELDEN.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright, 1919.)

PARIS, March 26.—[Delayed.]—As to nearly every question that comes up, the answer of the French to the new complication caused by the "Send troops" ultimatum is, "Send troops."

France still would put a barrier between Russia and Hungary to prevent the cooperation of the bolsheviks in the two countries. French statesmen do not admit that the case is hopeless, and say that 600,000 troops might be made quickly available to establish that barrier to the Black sea by cooperation between Poland and Rumania, backed by allied support.

Use Saloniki Units.
This estimate of 600,000 includes Gen. Haller's three Polish divisions, still in France. Gen. Pilsudski's Poles, the Rumanian and Serbian armies, and the French, Italian, English, and Greek troops of the old Saloniki expedition are now scattered through the Balkans.

The French, however, have little hope that England and America will agree. President Wilson has been quoted as saying that it would be as sensible to try to prevent the air going through a sieve as to try to check bolshevism with troops. Lloyd George clings to the belief that sooner or later the allies will have to confer with the bolsheviks.

Many Battles in Streets.
BERLIN, March 26.—Bloody street fighting between communists and anti-bolshevik forces in Budapest was reported by travelers arriving from that city today.

The streets were being swept by machine gun fire and the number of casualties was said to be high. The communist guards were being directed by Hungarian soldiers returning from Russia.

Seventy persons in Budapest have been shot for plundering and other offenses. Sympathetic demonstrations were said to have occurred in Vienna.

AMERICANS ARE SAFE.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—Prof. Philip Brown and Capt. Nicholas Roosevelt, American members of the international mission in Budapest, have succeeded in leaving the Hungarian capital in safety. It was announced today by the state department.

ROW OVER "FEES" ROCKS ATHLETIC CLUB OF WOMEN

**Mrs. Severin Hints a
Man Is Seeking the
"Golden Seat."**

The Illinois Woman's Athletic club—a dream of fair women—is in process of readjustment with prospects of a lively time at the meeting of the board of directors tomorrow afternoon.

"Some one is trying to slip into the golden seat," Mrs. William Severin said critically last night.

Mrs. Severin is ready to resign her place as president, she declared, as a result of questions that have been raised and insinuations made concerning her double rôle as president and fiscal agent for the club. She has already given up the latter job under which 40 per cent of membership sales went to her.

It is intimated darkly that two men have been trying to get into the club—not as actual members, but as financial and real estate dictators.

Women Push It Ahead.

For the club is going ahead—the dream is coming true. All the women agree on this. They held an indignation meeting a few days ago and said they did not want any man in it, that they could run the thing themselves, no matter how complicated it became. Audit of the books proved everything in good shape. Negotiations are on for land on North Michigan avenue—on the Link. Everything is going along splendidly, but—

Let Mrs. Severin tell the story. "A few weeks ago we gave a very brilliant affair in the gold ballroom of the Congress hotel. There was a young man there of the name of Howell and Cowell. He said he had been in the service and was selling the Book of Knowledge. He wanted the privilege of selling memberships in the club—said he was struck with the idea. I wanted to give him a chance. In less than a month he had sold nineteen memberships. (Pioneer memberships are selling at \$200.) He got 10 per cent for the sales."

Mysterious Phone Calls.

"I went east and my secretary, who is bonded, said he was in the office a good deal walking around. He told her he thought it was a good plan to take to other cities."

"Well, I don't know who it was, but two weeks ago some one began to telephone around among the directors. The voice said:

"Don't you think Mrs. Severin should resign either as president or fiscal agent?"

"Why?" asked the directors.

"Of course I had a contract as fiscal agent. The directors were not qualified to vote on that, but they began to ask about it and to stop this questioning and insinuating. I terminated the contract on March 12."

"Now the club has full management and we are getting out a year book and looking for some big woman to take the presidency. I am ready to step aside for her, have been waiting for the chance. But we wanted everything straight first. The call has gone out for the annual election."

"There is going to be a fight, I expect."

(Continued on page 5, column 1.)

THE WEATHER

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919.

Barometer, 5:41 a. m.; sunset, 6:10 p. m. Moon, 9:31 a. m.

Chicago and vicinity—Fair Thursday and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest to north-east wind.

Illinois—Fair Thursday and Friday; somewhat warmer Friday in west and south portions.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO (Last 24 hours.)

MAXIMUM, 11 A. M., THURSDAY, 57.

MINIMUM, 2 A. M., THURSDAY, 38.

3 A. M., 44; 11 A. M., 56; 5 P. M., 44.

6 A. M., 45; 1 P. M., 53; 9 P. M., 43.

7 A. M., 36; 2 P. M., 49; 10 P. M., 41.

8 A. M., 36; 3 P. M., 48; 11 P. M., 39.

9 A. M., 36; 4 P. M., 45; 1 A. M., 38.

10 A. M., 36; 5 P. M., 45; 2 A. M., 38.

Mean for the day, 38. Excess since Jan. 1, 524 degrees.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., .34 inch. Excess since Jan. 1, 1 inch.

Highest wind velocity, 24 miles an hour, from S. W., at 9:40 p. m. Tuesday.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m., 77; 7 p. m., 71.

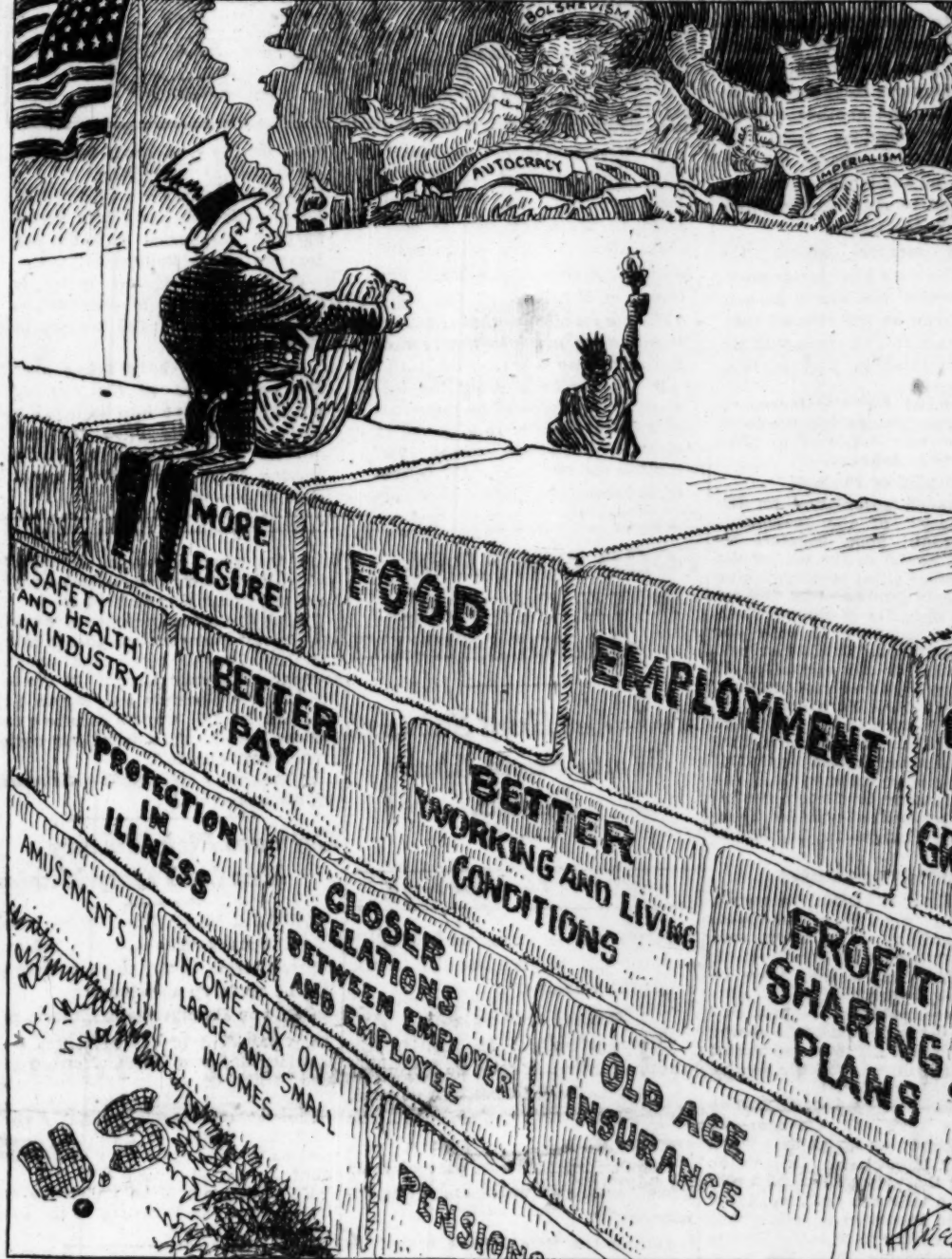
SHIPPERS' ADVICE.

Protect shipments originating in or passing through Chicago to reach destination by Friday night from temperatures as follows:

North and northwest, 16 to 26 degrees; west, 24 to 28 degrees; south and east, about 32 degrees.

BETTER THAN BULLETS FOR FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM

(Copyright, 1919: By John T. McOutcheon.)



MAYOR MEETS FROST IN HYDE PARK MEETING

A few days ago the inner council on the Thompson campaign were reported to have discussed a fear that the mayor was "slipping" to the tune of 20,000 votes a day. Fred Lundin is supposed to have decreed that more "pep" be put into the campaign. The Sixth ward was mentioned as one of the spots needing more attention.

Tuesday night Mackay Hoyne spoke at the beach theater, 5108 Hyde Park boulevard. The place was filled.

Last night Mayor Thompson spoke at the same place. It was not filled by any means.

The theater has 1,142 seats. The Tribune learned that by actual count the number of persons present while the mayor was talking was 266. This included those seated on the stage.

"There were not more than 100 Sixth warders at the meeting," said a man who declared he knew almost everybody in the neighborhood. "The balance of the crowd was made up of Thompson 'pay rollers' and persons who came in automobiles from other Thompson meetings in other parts of the south side."

Maybe Fred Lundin knows what he is talking about after all.

SOLDIERS EXPRESS VIEWS.

Fifty returned soldiers and sailors who had been parading through the loop shouting for jobs pulled up in front of Mayor Thompson's headquarters in the Union hotel on Randolph street at 11 o'clock last night and began yelling:

"To hell with Thompson. We want jobs."

The theaters were just letting out and a great crowd gathered along the route as the overseas boys kept up their shouting at the windows in which the Thompson lithographs looked out.

Later a delegation came into the Tribune office at midnight.

"We approached Mayor Thompson tonight for work and he told us that he would give twenty-five of us jobs on the garbage dump," they complained.

**'Pickles' and 'Peaches' Too
Wise for Post's Daughter**

San Francisco, Cal., March 26.—

Juanita Miller Beavis, daughter of the late Joaquin Miller, today has an interlocutory divorce decree separating her from John Frederick Reavis, whom she once believed her soul mate, and with whom she held thought wave communications while he was in the Philippines. She stated that at the time he was demanding an early marriage with her, Reavis told her that he had two girls in Texas, "Pickles" and "Peaches," who knew more in a minute than his fiancée could learn in a decade.

REPORT 'POGROM' IN ARGENTINA

**Zionist Society Hears of
Attacks on Jews in
Buenos Aires.**

New York, March 26.—Thousands of Jews were slaughtered in a "pogrom" in Buenos Aires on Jan. 9, according to a statement issued here tonight by the Zionist organization of America, quoting a report it has received from the Argentine capital.

According to this report, a "white guard" was organized there following a rumor that strikes in that city were the beginning of a bolshevik revolution incited by the Jews. The report charged that, with cooperation of the police, the "white guard" raided the Jewish quarters, "killing a number that cannot be estimated because all the bodies were buried in a common grave." Even synagogues were raided on the ground that Maximalists were hidden there.

Get Police to Act.

The Argentine branch of the Zionist organization, the report continued, finally succeeded in getting the police to end the "pogrom," after it had asserted there were no bolsheviks among Argentine Jews.

Cable dispatches received from Buenos Aires during the progress of the riots in that city made no references to a pogrom and one received two weeks after the "pogrom" is alleged to have occurred did not mention any slaughter of Jews, but reported that an Israeli delegation had waited on President Irigoyen to protest against "unjust atrocities and inexcusable insults" suffered by them.

Harbor Strike Deaths.

Although for more than two years disorder has been rife in the Argentine capital, the most serious riot occurred last January, about the time of the alleged Jewish pogrom. In the trouble growing out of the harbor strike, which later led to nationalization of the port, eighty persons were killed and 200 wounded on the streets.

Steady growth of "bolshevism" was reported, and following word that a bolshevik army was invading Argentina after a battle with frontier police at Port Natal, Chile, 1,400 reds were rounded up and put on a cruiser for deportation.

LATE NEWS BULLETINS

BY RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright, 1919.)

PARIS, March 26, 8 p. m.—The most encouraging sign of progress toward peace was afforded this evening when it became known that the leading plenipotentiaries at a meeting today adopted the American principle that a reparation means damages. The economic experts reported the amount of damages actually inflicted by Germany was between \$35,000,000,000 and \$45,000,000,000. As it was evident this was beyond Germany's capacity to pay, the experts were set at work to scale down the amounts. It is pretty generally agreed that, based on her ability to pay, Germany will be called upon for between \$20,000,000,000 and \$30,000,000,000.

PARIS, March 26.—Tumultuous scenes occurred in the chamber of deputies this afternoon when the Right and Left engaged in a controversy, each charging the other with being bolshevik, while cries of "liar" were heard.

The Socialists were bitter in their criticisms of the address made by Stephen Pichon, foreign minister, in answer to interpellations made by Marcel Cachin and Ernest Lafont on the policy in Russia.

PARIS, March 26.—A subcommittee has been appointed by the financial commission of the peace conference to deal with urgent problems which must be considered in framing the preliminary peace treaty with Germany, according to an official statement issued tonight.

"This commission meets daily," the statement says, "to discuss such questions as the reappointment of the German public debt, the question of German state property in territories ceded in the peace treaty and the order in which the obligations of Germany shall be imposed."

LONDON, March 26, via Montreal.—Replying to a question in the house of commons today, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Harmsworth said the bolshevik government arrested the British mission on the Caucasus last October and the men were now incarcerated in Moscow.

Envoys' Shifts Put "Tiger" Regime in Peril.

BULLETIN.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright, 1919.)

PARIS, March 26.—To President Wilson is attributed the proposal to combine all the peace treaties into one, which would be signed by every allied and enemy government. That the president should sanction such a move is surprising on account of his insistence upon making haste. It is admitted the proposed change will delay peace.

LONDON, March 26.—[British Wireless Service.]—The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says, on high authority, that, "in order to avoid perils which would inevitably arise if preliminary peace terms are not drafted until such time as the various commissions shall have finished their labors and have presented their respective reports, the representatives of the great powers have drawn up certain proposals which seem aimed to constitute the basis of the first treaty, or one analogous to that signed at Versailles in 1917."

The correspondent adds that these proposals are under the consideration of the inner council of four—President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando—which has temporarily superseded the council of ten, and that this arrangement will greatly expedite decisions.

Not Final Settlement.

"A final settlement will not be aimed at," continues the correspondent, "but the terms will be sufficiently firm, drastic, and definite to provide for an enduring peace, justify in large measure early demobilization, simplify the grave international food problem, and pave the way for speedy industrial reconstruction and financial reorganization."

"The principal aims of the proposals now before the inner council are: (1) To insure ample security for the future protection of France, especially on her eastern frontier; (2) to establish a strong Italy, with a formidable northern barrier against aggression; (3) to create a strong Poland; (4) to found a league of nations pledged, on material as well as moral grounds, to the preservation of world peace."

ENVOYS AT SEA.

BY HENRY WALES.
Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.
(By Special Cable.)
(Copyright, 1919: By the Tribune Company.)

PARIS, March 26.—The peace conference delegations are running around in circles, talking on every situation under the sun and finishing none. Failing to make peace with Germany, the big four decide to make peace with all the enemy nations.

Despite the promise of President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Orlando to Premier Lloyd George that they would finish the peace treaty, draft within two weeks if he remained, there has been only a succession of switches and changes, which have postponed peace indefinitely. Meanwhile the world is seething with unrest and new menaces are breaking out on every side.

Clemenceau in Peril.
In Paris there are prophecies that Clemenceau will not last as premier until May 1, and Franklin Bouillon's attack yesterday strengthens the belief. Bouillon is Aristide Briand's henchman, and Briand was an old friend of Calhoun.

Exchange has mounted to nearly 5 francs to the dollar, which is higher than it was during the dark days of the Verdun offensive. The French government is nearly broke and it cannot collect the taxes it is trying to raise. Strikes in Wales and Barcelona may be followed by a French railway strike May 1, and there are threats of walkouts throughout Italy.

Americans Are Gloomy.
Certain members of the American peace commission are frankly downcast over the situation, which threatens to reach a crisis and an open break momentarily. It is understood that Lloyd George is dissatisfied with the slowness of the procedure and it is rumored threats have been made from almost every side by discontented delegations that they will make

peace separately unless there is a general agreement. Other wars have been won on the battlefield and lost at the peace table. The Germans are standing by watching the victorious powers row among themselves, losing all the unanimity which, as personified in Marshal Foch as supreme commander, won the war.

DISCUSS JOINT PACT.
PARIS, March 26.—[By the Associated Press.]—The technical experts of the American peace delegation, in consultation with experts of other delegations, have been considering a possible method for carrying out a project brought forward yesterday to include all four enemy powers in one peace treaty.

The fact that the United States never was at war with Turkey and Bulgaria complicates the matter, but the opinion of the American experts is that this is not insurmountable and that it is feasible for the United States to sign such a quadruple treaty with an explanatory statement that the United States accepts only such portions of the treaty as directly affect it.

Preparatory to the execution of the plan without delay in case it should be adopted, the commissions on reparations and on the future of the League of Nations are working as quickly as possible on all data they have collected bearing on the financial and economic ability of Turkey and Bulgaria and of what remains of Austria-Hungary to meet the charges they must pay as well as the new boundaries they must accept.

Difficulties of Problem.
The problem is rendered difficult by reason of the necessity of assessing fairly the share of the pre-war debts of the three nations which must be assumed by the separated provinces.

The meeting of the league of nations commission which was fixed for 3 o'clock this afternoon was postponed by a decision reached this morning until tonight. This action was taken to permit of an uninterrupted day's sitting by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando to expedite the peace treaty.

The official statement on the work of the financial commission today says: "The fourth subcommittee of the financial commission met this morning, with M. Klotz presiding. It has agreed unanimously upon the text of a report of the financial section of the league of nations which will be submitted to the peace conference."

May Renew Initiative.
The return to Paris of one of the attaches of the American peace delegation, who has been in Petrograd and elsewhere in the bolshevik Russia, has given rise to a report that there is under consideration a renewal of the plan for bringing the Russian factions together, either directly or through the intermediation of third parties.

If this is not feasible, the plan as reported is to develop clearly the exact aims and propositions of the soviet government so that the situation can be dealt with in the light of full information.

The Russian situation, particularly in relation to the political upheaval in Hungary, was considered at yesterday's conference.

The Hungarian revolt and its effect in bringing bolshevism into central Europe were examined, as experts had prepared a huge map, showing the vast extent of bolshevik authority, which now embraces virtually half of Europe.

LEAGUE CRITICS GRATEFUL FOR GROUND GAINED

Wonder Whether They Won Over Wilson or England.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., March 26.—[Special.]—If the amendments to the league of nations covenant being drafted in Paris with the approval of President Wilson are found to measure up to the demands for revision there will be no gainsaying the extent of the victory won by the American opposition to the covenant in the form originally submitted.

According to Paris dispatches it already is apparent that the president has given his assent to several amendments—including one safeguarding the Monroe doctrine and another exempting domestic questions from the league's jurisdiction—despite his declaration that no fundamental changes could or would be made in the provisions of the peace league.

Republican senators among the thirty-nine who signed the Lodge manifesto condemning the league plan in its present form do not conceal their satisfaction with this evidence that Mr. Wilson has yielded in part at least to their demands.

The movement for the incorporation of a clause recognizing the Monroe doctrine was initiated by this TRIBUNE early in January.

Persuaded or Pushed?
There is much speculation on the "inside history" of the president's change of front. Some senators believe that he bowed to the will of the British and other allied statesmen who were deeply interested in the opposition of a majority of the next senate and were unwilling to have the adoption of the league plan jeopardized by the defiance of the opposition.

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FIGHTING IN RED RULED EUROPE



1—Bolshevik forces are reported to have captured the town of Obozerska, an important point in the allies' line of communications between Obozerska, on the Archangel railway, and Obozerska, which lies to the west. This may indicate that Lenin's troops have got into the rear of the retreating allies.

2—On the Perm front the bolsheviks were defeated by the forces of Admiral Kolchak, and forced to make a precipitate retreat. The position of the bolsheviks is said to be precarious. The shaded portions on the map show the present extent of bolshevism.

3—The Italians are reported to have rushed an army into Presburg, a Hungarian city on the Danube above Budapest.

4—A Czechoslovak army is nearing Budapest, in an effort to put an end to the red menace in Hungary.

5—The Poles have taken over the government of the city of Grodno and have also inflicted a series of defeats upon the bolsheviks in the region of Pinsk, forcing them to abandon a great deal of material.

open the great granaries of Siberia and with our army demobilized we will have more transport to haul food. As the Czechs and Slovaks will get the raw materials and fuel to make our factories hum again and end the present want and misery. If the Allies lift the blockade and let us buy and sell in the world's markets we will be able to show what our soviet government can do."

Germans Pick Military Men for Treaty Mission
BERLIN, March 26.—[By the Associated Press.]—The German military representation to the peace conference will be made up as follows: Gen. von Hammerstein, hitherto military president of the armistice commission; Maj. von Boeck, a former general staff officer in the ex-convict; Aylander of the Bavarian general staff; Maj. Poettcher of the Saxon general staff, and Capt. Geyer of Wurtemberg.

The mission will be under the control of Gen. von Wrisberg of the Prussian war ministry.

HUGHES FAVORS SEVEN SPECIFIC LEAGUE CHANGES

Breeds Aggression and Turmoil in the Present Form, He Says.

New York, March 26.—Seven amendments to the league of nations covenant, intended primarily by their author to insure the American continent against European aggression, to protect the United States from enforced administration of foreign territory, and to revoke the "trouble breeding" guaranty of the existing political independence of member nations, were proposed here tonight by Charles E. Hughes.

Minor suggestions of the former Republican presidential candidate were that definite limitation be placed upon the league's field of inquiry, reserving to the several nations exclusive control of immigration, tariffs, and other internal problems, that provision be made for the withdrawal of states from the organization, and that what he termed an ambiguity as to the requirement of unanimous decisions by the league be cleared up.

In an address before the Union League club reviewing the terms of the proposed covenant, Mr. Hughes declared the American people "were entitled to a better piece of work." He said a mistake had been made in giving the impression that the document was a finished product, with a good reason for its choice of expressions, when later it was found necessary to excuse it as a hasty draft requiring revision.

Hughes' Amendments.
The "Hughes amendments" suggested, "aside from formal improvements," were stated as follows:

(1) Explicit provision as to the requirement of unanimity of decision.

(2) Suitable limitation as to the field of the league's inquiries and action, so as to leave no doubt that the internal concerns of states, such as immigration and tariff laws, are not embraced.

(3) Providing that no foreign power shall hereafter acquire by conquest, purchase, or in any other way, any possession on the American continent or the islands adjacent thereto.

(4) Providing that the settlement of purely American questions shall be remitted primarily to the American nations, and that European nations shall not intervene unless requested to do so by the American nations.

(5) Omitting the guaranty of the existing independence of member nations of article X.

PRESENT LEAGUE PLAN OR NONE, HITCHCOCK SAYS

Discussion Idle, He Tells Members of Commerce Body.

It is idle to discuss what kind of a league of nations we would accept, for there is only one plan up for consideration at Paris; all we can do is to accept the plan, or reject it.

This statement was made yesterday by Senator G. M. Hitchcock, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, before members of the Association of Commerce at their luncheon in the Hotel La Salle.

Objections to the league were taken up by Senator Hitchcock, who gave his reply to them.

"This question is one of war or peace for the world," said Senator Hitchcock. "If the league of nations is not made an integral part of the peace treaty, then the peace will be only a truce. We need not deceive ourselves with foolish hopes wars will naturally cease. Experience has shown they come whether nations are barbarous or civilized, Christian or pagan, educated or illiterate."

League Sole Peace Hope.
"They will continue in the future as they have in the past, unless the nations of the world unite in a plan to avoid them. For the first time in the history of the world, the nations are now making an effort to do this."

"Shall we support the league plan, or repudiate it? That is the issue. Already opposition is strongly developed. Let me analyze it. First, we have those who object on principle to having the United States enter into any agreement with foreign nations. They say they believe in nationalism, but not in internationalism. There is little use arguing with people holding such extreme and narrow views. Most people realize our nation has become too large and too important to follow such a course."

League Plan Denounced.
"Then there are others who admit a league is necessary, but who say that this particular league is not the one they believe in. But the constitution is before the league for final acceptance, with or without amendments."

"The league has been denounced as a superman with a great standing army and navy. A great international Frankenstein monster, capable of destroying any particular nation. This objection disappeared when the league constitution was published."

"The objection was made that the United States would surrender part of its sovereignty when it entered the league. It has now become settled that no nation surrenders any sovereignty."

BONAR LAW CALLS HIGH WAGE BEST "VESTED INTEREST"

LONDON, March 26, via Montreal.—The prosperity of the country depends upon its increased production and the efforts of the government will be directed to framing a policy on that basis, Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader, said in the house of commons, in a statement today on the fiscal policy of the government. Imperial preference, he said, would be put into effect at the earliest possible moment.

There would be no hesitation in announcing the general fiscal policy of the government whenever it was possible to decide how it would be carried out, Mr. Bonar Law declared. The election declarations of Premier Lloyd George would be fulfilled in letter and spirit, but the government must consider the best permanent system for the country.

The government leader contended in the course of an argument he advanced that the most vital vested interest in the country was high wages. He might be asked by labor, he said, how it would be possible to maintain high wages if cotton goods at a lower price than British manufacturers must pay for cotton. It was ridiculous to suppose, he said, that the old conditions would continue.

"It is not too much to say that we would not have gained the victory but for the help of the dominions," Mr. Bonar Law said. "Therefore, any measure increasing the productive power of man power on the dominions is a good thing for Britain as well as the empire."

DEMAND ALLIES TAKE FIRM HAND WITH HUNGARY
PARIS, March 26.—[French Wireless Service.]—New measures must be taken by the peace conference, in view of the situation in Hungary and other parts of the central empires, the Temps says. The newspaper suggests the following program for the conference:

"The allies can no longer pretend to settle entirely the fate of the entire world, but they must feel that it is their absolute duty to solve some essential questions and agree on a policy which will permit the reduction of the allied forces and the gradual abolishment of chaos."

"The German government may refuse to sign or may even declare beforehand that it cannot accept discussion on the basis fixed by the allies. Whether Germany gives or refuses her signature and whether we are to attempt to negotiate with her or not should not paralyze us. The parliament of the allied countries are qualified to sanction the final act of the peace conference and must sanction it."

Challenge to the Allies.
LONDON, March 26.—The London newspapers regard the action of Hungary as a direct challenge to the allied powers and call for firm and sharp action in order to establish control of the situation. The Daily Telegraph, commenting on conditions, says:

"The Hungarian government has openly renounced the armistice, which alone would have raised the necessity of taking firm and prompt measures to reassert the authority of the victors. Coupled as it is with a provocation to the armed bolshevism of Russia to come to the aid of those defying the allied powers, the action of Hungary is tenfold more serious. It calls for sharp and firm action."

GERMANS MAKE THREAT AGAINST PEACE TREATY

"Will Not Sign" Is Heard on All Sides Just Now.

BY LEONARD SPRAY.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright: 1919.)
ROTTERDAM, March 26.—After the policy definitely decided upon by the German government, it is possible to resist the conclusion that the tone of the whole press and other expressions of public opinion that the intention is not to sign the peace treaty. That is to say, assuming the use of the allied communists, and the Russians, as well as the Americans and British, at the east along the road.

Fighting under the terms of the armistice, the allied troops were advanced beyond the line of the allied troops, while the bolsheviks maintained a certain widening highroad through the left to the German government itself.

They are telling the specific demands which it is maintained the government must refuse. Not only the claims to Danzig and the Saar valley, but also that to Malmédy are included.

"Will Not Yield Inch."
BERLIN, March 26.—[By the Associated Press.]—[Delayed.]—"I take most solemn oath that the government will not surrender to the enemy one inch of German territory, either east or west," said Dr. Schiffer, minister of finance in the new cabinet, addressing a great crowd in front of the chancellery's palace on Sunday, according to the Tages Zeitung.

Fight "Enslaving Peace."
PARIS, March 26.—The Prussian national assembly has voted unanimously against the relinquishment of Germany of any of the Rhine territory, especially the Saar basin, according to German dispatches reaching here. The advice also tell of meeting of protest multiplying in all parts of Germany against what is called an "enslaving peace."

According to the Zurich correspondent of the Journal, these manifestations are being organized by the government through Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign secretary.

Spain Fixes 8 Hour Day For Building Trade Men
MADRID, March 26.—The government has issued a decree establishing an eight hour day in the building trades here. This action, it is believed, will settle the lockout of building contractors against their employers.

Portugal Given View of a Huge American Fleet
LISBON, Monday, March 24.—[By the Associated Press.]—An American fleet of thirty-nine warships from Brest anchored in the Tagus today. This makes a total of eighty-four warships of the American navy now in the Tagus.

FOUCH CALLED
PARIS, March 26.—A yesterday of the support of President Wilson, Foch, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George, held at the French ministry of war, where they are representing the military situation in Russia.

BOLSHEVIKI VITAL POINT LINE OF ACTION

British and Am Vainly Fight for City Town.

WITH THE ALLIED NORTH RUSSIA, Monday.—[By the Associated Press.]—The bolsheviks are intensifying their efforts to bring both their industry and their foodstuffs to the west side of the allied communists, and the Russians, as well as the Americans and British, at the east along the road.

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the whole press and other
sources of public opinion that the
German government is not to sign the peace
treaty. That is to say, assuming any
territorial demands in question
under the terms.

Finally the protest movement was
led by the German government
in idea of bringing pressure on
the treaty. It was seized upon by
reactionary forces as an op-
portunity of re-awakening the national
sentiment of the German people. Grad-
ually they were joined by the radicals
toward by groups standing fur-
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they had entered from the north
and had gone some distance
from the coast when they were con-
fronted by superior forces and encoun-
tered hostility from the people.

Find Mutilated Officers.

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia, March 26.—
[By the Canadian Press.]—"Bodies of
two Russian officers, with the arms cut
off and the hands nailed to the shoulder
blades, were found in First river near
here today. Allied officers claim the
discovery corroborates stories of bol-
shevik outrages."

LABOR PEACE IS
PREDICTED FOR
GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, March 26.—The commit-
tee appointed by the industrial con-
ference summoned by Premier Lloyd
George in February last to consider the
question of labor unrest and to inquire
into the causes of it, has today com-
pleted its report, which will be
submitted to another meeting of the
conference on April 4.

The committee consisted of thirty
representatives of the employers and
thirty representatives of the trades
unions. The report contains a whole
series of far reaching recommenda-
tions for improving the condition of
the workers and the relations between
employers and employees.

It is said to have been unanimously
approved, which is considered a favor-
able augury for the preservation of
industrial peace in the future.

The miners' conference has decided
to recommend the Sankey report for the
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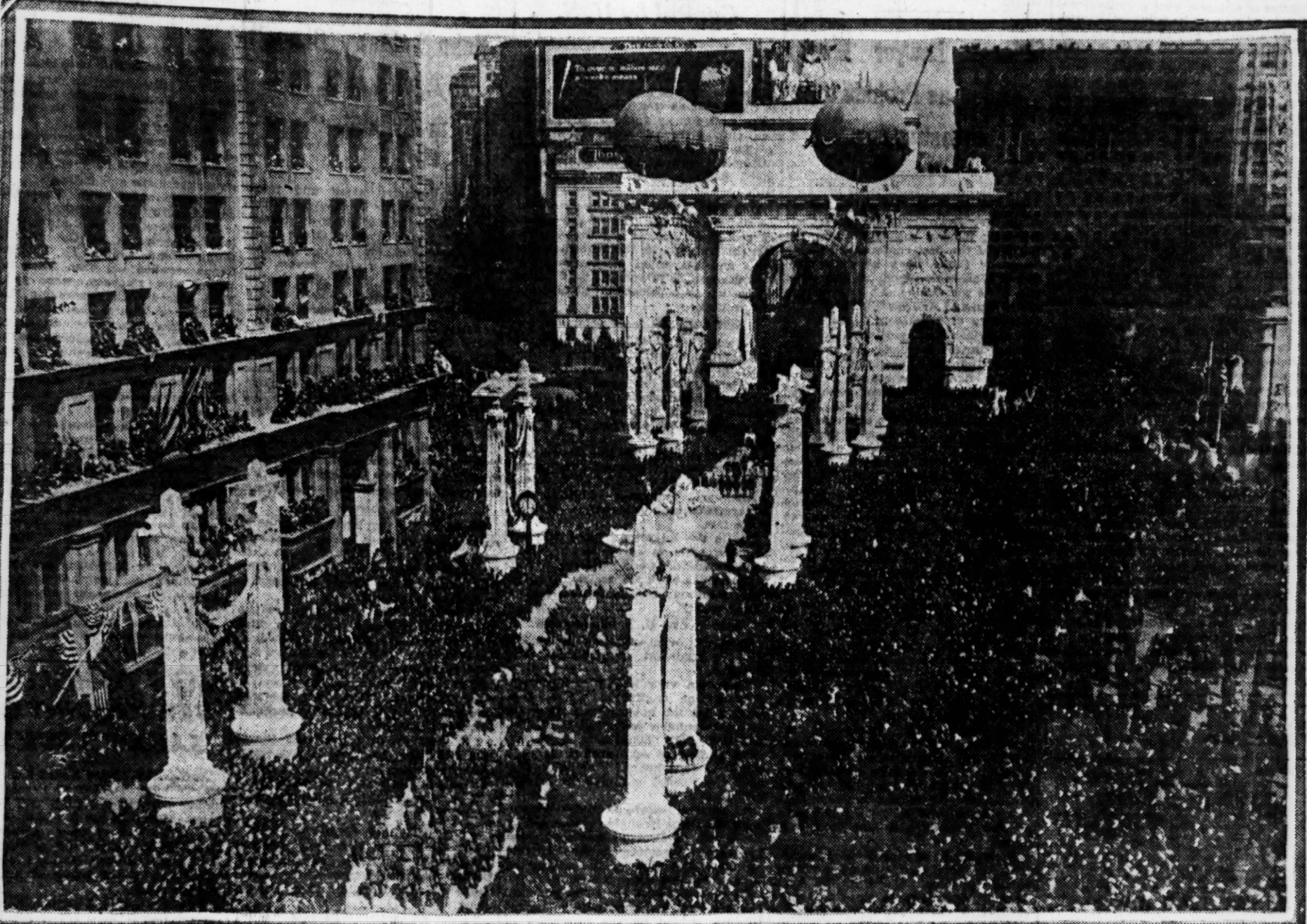
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NEW YORK WELCOMES ITS RETURNING SOLDIERS

Twenty-seventh Division, Back from France, Parades Up Fifth Avenue. Upper Picture Shows the Great Crowds at Madison Square and the Victory Arch; the Captive Balloons. Lower Picture of the Jewel Arch at Sixtieth Street. Here Is Something for Chicago to Rival and Outdo When the Prairie Boys Come Home.

[Photographs Copyright: By Underwood & Underwood.]



YANKEES MAKE FARM MACHINES AS RUSSIANS RIOT

Valiant Harvester Co.
Band Works in Face
of Bolshevism.

The Industrial Light Brigade!
That is what Chicago officers of the
International Harvester company term
the valiant little army of artisans who
have kept the wheels revolving in the
Moscow plant of the American com-
pany with Russia turning her national
ship-drops all about them. According to
reports relayed from Switzerland to
general offices here, workers in the
Russian plant have not only succeeded
in turning out harvesting machinery
and engines in the midst of revolution
counter revolution and bolshevik de-
struction, but have convinced each suc-
ceeding government group that Yankee
business principles can bring results
above a world of soviet theories.

"We know very little about the de-
tails of operation in the Moscow plant,"
said George A. Ranney, secretary-treas-
urer of the company last night, "but
we do know that it has been operating
for months with the bolshevik break-
ing around it."

Still Doing Business.
"The only reports we have received
officially have come by mail sent out of
Russia," he said, "and they have re-
lated this line of communication
has brought us only the cheering word
from time to time that the American
plant is still on deck and doing busi-
ness, the only American plant alive in
the riot that was Russia."

"It has been tough sailing for the
plant, according to what we can glean
from the few reports that have found
their way out. The plant is operated
entirely by Russians with a sprinkling
of European foremen. The men in charge
are in constant negotiations with the
Russian government or government
groups, and so far have suc-
ceeded in cooperating with the groups in
power. We are not entering into any
special negotiations with the soviet
government other than those main-
tained continuously by the plant itself."

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"IT'S A FINE DAY, LET'S FLY OVER THE ATLANTIC"

British Sail About and
Watch Weather for
Chance.

BY ARTHUR E. MANN.
[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]
[Special Wireless Dispatch to The Tribune.]
[Copyright: 1919: By The Tribune Company.]

LONDON, March 26.—The first
trans-Atlantic flight may be accom-
plished within the next month. The
feat may even be performed before the
general public knows a start has been
made. The chances are greatly in
favor of the air Columbus rediscover-
ing America not with airplane but
with a rigid airship, either the R-33
or the R-34 of the British royal air
force, piloted and manned by officers
and men formerly in the royal navy.
This is the impression gathered
from conversations with the officials
of the air ministry and with the offi-
cers directly connected with the air-
ship branch of the service.

May Not Make Stopover.
"We are taking up the study of
long distance flying with rigid air-
ships," a high technical airship offi-
cer said today. "We are not primarily
concerned with crossing the Atlantic
in a hurry, but as that body of water
offers a greater cruising space than
the North sea we are conducting our
experiments and studies there. Some-
day—and it may be any time now—
the pilot of one of our ships somewhere
over the Atlantic will find the weather
conditions favorable and he will go all
the way across. If he makes an eco-
nomical fuel run over he will prob-
ably return to the British Isles with-
out landing on the other side."

Will Get Little Glory.
"Suppose we make the trip next
week ahead of every one else, what
then?" the airship officer dryly re-
marked. "The successful crew would
come up to London, have a good dinner,
and then get back to our real work
again. The trip would not have
materially added to our store of knowl-
edge."

This attitude, which is general, at
least among the big men in the ser-
vice, merely emphasizes the undoubted
fact that Great Britain is out to cap-
ture the supremacy of the air—
to make aerial invasion as difficult as a
naval attack to any future enemy.

PICKLES ENTERS CONTEST.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
[Copyright: 1919.]
LONDON, March 26.—[Delayed.]—
Sidney Pickles, the Australian aviator,
who won distinction in the Royal Navy
air service during the war, has en-
tered for the trans-Atlantic prize.
Pickles is the fourth British entry for
the Daily Mail's prize. He says his
machine is much faster than the others
entered. The Martinside company is
also entering a machine with Rayn-
ham as pilot and Capt. Morland, R.
A. F., as navigator.

FOUR COMPANIES INTERESTED.
LONDON, March 26.—[British Wire-
less Service.]—The entries for the
aerial race across the Atlantic ocean
for the prize of \$50,000 offered by the
Daily Mail comprise machines of four
companies, the Martinside company, the
Sopwith Aviation company, Short
Brothers, and the Fairey Aviation com-
pany. It was reported today that still
another company would make an en-
try.

A Sopwith machine already is in
Newfoundland, where it is being as-
sembled. It is of a special design.
It is constructed for a long, swift flight.
It is constructed to carry a large sup-
ply of petrol and will require little
else. An ingenious arrangement on
the top of the fuselage provides means
for the pilot and navigator should the
machine come to grief.

BELLINGER GETS READY.
Boston, Mass., March 26.—In prepa-
ration for an attempt to fly across
the Atlantic Lieut. Com. Patrick N. L.
Bellinger, U. S. N., left here today on
the destroyer Barney for Nova Scotia
and Newfoundland, where he will se-
lect a landing place for the first stage
of the flight.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst Is
Seriously Ill on Coast

New York, March 26.—[Special.]—
Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst left
this city today on the Twentieth Cen-
tury express bound for San Francisco
in response to an urgent telegram say-
ing Mr. Hearst's mother, Mrs. Phoebe
A. Hearst, is seriously ill. The mes-
sage received today said her condition
was so serious that he regarded it nec-
essary to leave at once.

CITY EMPLOYE FOUND DEAD.
Isaac Newton Cooley, 80 years old, an em-
ployee of the city water pipe extension de-
partment, was found dead yesterday in a
gas filled room in the home of Mrs. Lillian
Mitchell, 6356 Union avenue.

WANTED
CONFECTIONERY
SUPERINTENDENT

Experienced, capable, practical
Superintendent for Confection-
ery Factory, producing finest
grade package chocolates.
Splendid position for aggressive,
energetic man.

Highest Standard of Ability
Is Absolutely Necessary.
New factory covering 150,000
square feet floor space, employ-
ing several hundred people and
offering finest opportunity for
advancement. Give full particu-
lars as to age, religion, national-
ity, if married, past record
and character testimonials.

Apply by letter.
SMITH, DENNE & MOORE, Ltd.
General Advertising Agents
Lumsden Bldg., Toronto, Canada

The Chicago home of
Johnston & Murphy
good custom
shoes

Here's the very latest
in Johnston & Mur-
phy shoes

YOU get the comfort of a
lounging slipper in this
beautifully styled custom shoe
The "Brogue" shell cor-
dovan oxford plain toe shoe; the
military lines taken from the
officer's dress boot; nothing
newer, none better; it's a mas-
terpiece of Johnston & Murphy
shoe making

\$13
Maurice L Rothschild
S. W. corner Jackson and State
Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul



Salesman Held as Forger; Is Found with Girl of 17

Lamar S. Miller, who said he lived
at 1843 Cuyler avenue, and was an
insurance salesman, was arrested yes-
terday on a charge of forgery filed by
Edward Williams, drug store proprie-
tor at 2853 West Madison street. With
Miller was Miss Laura Hansen, 17
years old, of Racine, Wis.

Wage Raise Awarded Chicago Brushmakers

Washington, D. C., March 26.—Wage
increases of 10 per cent, with time and
a half for overtime, and retroactive to
Nov. 1, 1918, were awarded today by
the war labor board in the case of
Brushmakers Local No. 38, against the
Chicago Brush Manufacturing com-
pany.

MURDER BRITONS AND LOOT 2,000 HOMES IN EGYPT

CAIRO, Egypt, March 26.—[Via
Montreal.]—The official reports of the
riots in Egypt show that 2,000 houses
were sacked. On March 14 several British
soldiers were murdered and a mob
sacked and burned the stations at El-
Rekkah and El-Wasta. On March 15
the express from Cairo was pillaged
and several trains were sacked. An
employee of the state railway was mur-
dered.

On March 16 the mob raided the po-
lice station at Miniet camp and re-
leased prisoners. It then attacked the
stations. Over 100 natives were
killed.

The disorders in Cairo were checked
with the least possible employment of
force. Altogether sixty-nine natives
were killed and eight wounded here.
The behavior of the Cairo police was
excellent.

EGYPT QUIETS DOWN.
Washington, D. C., March 26.—Inter-
nal conditions in Egypt have been
greatly improved, according to dis-
patches today to the state department.
Quiet has been restored in Cairo and
Alexandria and the lines of commu-
nication north of Cairo, which had been
interrupted, have been reopened. An
adequate system of patrol is said to
have been placed.

CLUBS OF POLICE
BREAK UP SOVIET
PICKET PLATOON

Eight ex-soldiers were severely beat-
en by the police guarding the plant of
the Excelsior Motor Manufacturing and
Supply company, Lawndale ave-
nue and Cortland street, yesterday,
when they came as the vanguard of
two truckloads of discharged soldiers,
sailors, and marines to picket the place.
Thirty-two tool and die makers are
on strike. Their organization is not
affiliated with the Chicago Federation
of Labor, it is said, and is not recog-
nized by union law. More than one
hundred discharged soldiers and sail-
ors are at work in the plant, refusing
to join the strike.

Caleb Harrison, 1719 Sedgwick
street, said to be an official of the strike-
ers' organization and an organizer for
the I. W. W.; Theodore Hirt, 703 Oak-
dale avenue, also said to be an I. W. W.,
and Elmer Peterson, 4014 Newport
avenue, whose mother, Mrs. Bertha Pe-
tersen, ran for park commissioner on
the Socialist ticket some time ago, are
blamed by the police for the occur-
rence at the factory.

"These three men," said Sergt. Roy
Hedder of the Shakespeare avenue
station, "went to Ray Williams, one
of the organizers of the new Council
of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines—
which is fighting Maj. Gen. Leonard
Wood—an asked for two truckloads
of soldiers as picketers."
Williams formerly was business
agent and secretary of the barbers'
union, and was accused of instigating
many bomb throwings last summer.

VENUS PENCILS

The largest selling
quality pencil in
the world

The Standard
by which all
pencils are judged

17 black degrees
and 3 copying.
All perfect

American Lead Pencil Co.
New York

HORRORS OF WAR OUTLINE ON TRIP HOME, YANKS SAY

Bad Food, Labor Rows,
and Sick Crews on Ships
Manned by Foes.

By C. V. JULIAN.

New York, March 26.—[Special.]—The unchartered cruises of Drake and Columbus had nothing on the voyage of the Argentina and Francesca, the two troopships that docked here today, according to the officers and men who made the journey. Bad food, labor troubles, and a constant wrangling of discordant nationalities is said to have made both vessels hell ships.

The Francesca left Marseilles on March 3 and the Argentina on March 4. Both are Austrian ships, officered and manned by Austrian and German prisoners of war.

An Italian labor delegate was on one ship, and before the voyage got well under way he was, the doughboys say, in command of the ship to all intents and purposes, and there was continuous labor agitation on board.

Soldiers Sleep on Deck.
Doughboys on the Argentina had to sleep on the deck because of the difference between 1,165 troops and 900, the capacity of the ship. The food was bad, the men said—so bad that Capt. William P. Stokes, who was in command of the troops, finally was forced to put American cooks in the kitchen. The ship's cooks burned the bread and other food and did all in their power to spoil it for consumption, the soldiers assert.

Three days after the Francesca left Marseilles it was forced to put into Bordeaux because of the collapse of a large number of its Austro-German crew. When it sailed again it carried the same provisions, which, according to the doughboys, consisted of sour bread, spoiled peas, and spoiled meats.

Two days out the weakened crew collapsed again and the doughboys went into the hold to fire the ship, with the motto on their lips, "Anything to get home." Among them was Private Joseph Wagner, 50 West Erie street, Chicago, who has been wounded four times and who was supposed to be sick.

Use Emergency Rations.
The food, according to the stories told by the men, was so vile that every soldier on the ship braved court martial by breaking into his emergency rations. As the ships docked, army kitchens appeared on the piers, and all the men were given what they termed the first square meal since leaving France.

Among the passengers were two Chicago boys who spent the last month of the war in the German prison camp at Rastatt. They are Private Nicholas Wiers, 530 Florence avenue, Evanston, and Angelo Alfonso, 3445 Taylor street, Chicago.

Chicago Officers Arrive.
Chicago officers who arrived today included Lieut. Elmer Rauland, 250 North Monticello avenue, and Lieut. William W. Korb of the Southern hotel.

Private Edward Cooper, 5483 University avenue, Chicago, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second infantry, who arrived on the Francesca, exhibited a copy of the record of his court martial, in which he was given twenty days at hard labor and fined two-thirds of a month's pay at St. Albans because he was found guilty of saying of a lieutenant, "There goes that guy with the sergeant, now."

Men from St. Algan, on both ships, testified that conditions had been much improved, however, since the exposure on conditions made by the Paris edition of The Tribune.

Peoples of English Tongue Will Keep World Control

By HENRY WALES.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

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PARIS, March 26.—The United States will add the necessary weight to Great Britain to make the old pre-war balance of power remain among the English speaking races, is the belief of close students of the international political situation. Although the league of nations ostensibly will do away with such alliances as bound up the entente powers, it is believed that England and America, by the very nature of world events, will come closer together politically and economically than ever before, and their representatives on the council of the league of nations are expected always to vote solidly together.

All the other powers realize that the cooperation of the two English speaking nations makes a combination which no other group of powers will dare to gaff, even though the next triple alliance comprises Germany, Russia, and Japan.

Japan Leaving Allies?
That the Japanese are tending to be weaned away from the allies is the belief of the military experts here, as well as students of economics, since, first, it seems unlikely that Japan will be permitted to benefit by the only military operation it undertook—the seizure of Kai-Chow; secondly, Japan already has lost the opening bout for freedom of immigration of Mongol subjects by lifting the Asiatic exclusion laws in the United States, Australia, and Canada. Lloyd George is standing solidly by Wilson on this subject, empowering Lord Robert Cecil to state publicly that such a question is purely internal and not under the jurisdiction of the league.

Close followers of events do not fail to recognize the fact that Great Britain is finding the Japanese alliance a burden.

CHICAGO TROOPS REACH U. S.

NEW YORK, March 26.—[Special.]—Chicago soldiers arriving here today on the troopships Francesca and Argentina included:

SERGEANTS.
Max Ross, 3114 South Racine av.
Otto Brandenberg, 79 West Monroe-st.
Lawrence McDonough, 2938 Harrison-st.
Walter Jasper, 2216 Sheffield-st.
Harold Benn, 5140 Adams av.
Harold Young, 5732 Seminary av.
Elmer Gleib, 5527 Wentworth-st.
Stanley Gorman, 3444 Walton-st.
Arthur Loke, 3905 North Kilbourn-st.
Stanley Gorman, 2101 West 19th-st.
John Moore, 4005 Ellis av.

PRIVATES.
Harry Winkler, 2901 Quinn-st.
Walter Nowakowski, 2247 Canton-st.
Harold Smith, 1440 Indiana-st.
Timothy Gordon, 4019 Lexington-st.
Charles Gaffney, 3527 Walnut-st.
Alphonse Thorn, 10428 Ewing-st.
John Brand, 2029 Sedgewick-st.
Fred Peterson, 7045 Woodman-st.
Percy Black, 3621 South Sedgewick-st.
Charles Miska, 2230 South St. Louis-st.
Edward Hanke, 1612 Englewood-st.
Walter Albrecht, 2235 Clifton-st.
Frank McKee, 3901 Houston-st.
Clyde Kline, 5720 South Sawyer-st.
Mike Kistler, 1745 Hermitage-st.
Lawrence Wingfield, 822 W. 57th-st.
Reinholt Anderson, 4825 Austin-st.
Ira Novy, 4037 Michigan-st.
Walter Jackson, 4892 St. Paul-st.
Edward Westberg, 123 West 103rd-st.
Charles Yenchi, 2047 W. 23rd-st.
Dawson Peck, 6630 Kimbark-st.
Harry Aron, 2709 Leland-st.
Charles Salen, 2334 Diversey-st.
John P. Cohan, 3732 North Ave.
James Melik, 910 Marshall-st.
Brent Packer, 2893 W. 22nd-pl.
Constant Volter, 3348 S. Winchester-st.
Thomas Farler, 338 W. 110th-st.
William Harris, 1435 W. 12th-st.
Peter Stowell, 1908 Chicago-st.
Paul Maline, 1515 Winchester-st.
Harry Morris, 5057 Windsor-st.

ELECTRICIANS PLAN RAIL.
The United Electrical league, including eight locals of the Electrical Workers' union and 1,800 members, will give its fifth annual banquet and reception at Wicker Park hall Saturday evening.

rather awkward and it welcomes the direction of the league of nations with its provisions abrogating all existing treaties of alliance. This permits Great Britain to split up its partnership with Japan amicably and at the same time strengthen its position as an empire.

Makes Colonies Closer.
It is no secret that Australia has been regaining the Anglo-Japanese alliance with increasing coldness, and since the war openly has been against the pact. Canada has held the same views and England also realizes the existence of an English-Japanese treaty hampers the establishment of closer ties with the United States.

England is aligning herself more strongly beside the United States as a result of the conference progress, and Lloyd George, Balfour, and Cecil are backing up Wilson, House, and Lansing always, not only in the council meetings, but in the meetings of the subcommittee.

The French and Italian delegations have not failed to notice the growing Anglo-American rapprochement, and many Latin objections and demands which would have tended to obstruct a successful solution, have been withdrawn or smoothed away because they are unwilling to attempt to force an issue against the English speaking delegations.

Alliance with England.
If the league of nations generates into a weak, flabby, airy scheme, Great Britain and the United States will virtually become allies, it is forecast, holding the world's balance of power, and commanding the respect of any other alliance formed, no matter how strong.

The military students look eastward for the next world menace, seeing Germany gobbling up Russia from the west and Japan from the east, with the pair reaching an amicable understanding for the assimilation of the Muscovite empire.

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GREGORY STARTS INQUIRY INTO COURTS MARTIAL

Chicago Lawyer Meets
Baker as Prelude to
Investigation.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—Plans of the war department for alterations in courts martial procedure were the subject of the first conference held by Secretary Baker upon his return today to Washington from an inspection trip. The secretary met S. S. Gregory of Chicago and Andrew J. Bruce of the University of Minnesota, members of the American Bar association committee appointed to make an advisory study of the whole question of military legal practice and procedure.

Mr. Baker after the conference said that he had placed all the personnel and records of the judge advocates general's office at the disposal of the committee, the other members of which are Judge W. P. Bynum of Greensboro, N. C.; Martin Conboy of New York, and Col. John Hinkley of Baltimore. He said that the committee in addition to the formulation of recommendations had been asked to call attention to any individual cases of injustice that might strike them in reviewing court martial proceedings.

Makes No Comment.
The secretary had no comment to make as to what he planned with regard to publication of the report submitted for his consideration by Lieut. Col. Ansell of the judge advocate general's department, to statements by Maj. Gen. Crowder, judge advocate general, previously given out through departmental channels.

One element of the controversy that has arisen over the military legal system is the investigation being conducted at the secretary's order by Maj. Gen. Chamberlain, inspector general. Mr. Baker said he did not see Gen. Chamberlain and did not know whether that investigation had been completed.

From other sources it was learned that the inspector general probably would not finish his work for some weeks. He was understood to be investigating the whole controversy, including the conduct of the officers involved.

Copy to Chamberlain.
The only copy of Col. Ansell's reply known to have reached any one outside the war department was that furnished by Acting Secretary Crowder to Gen. Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee of the last senate.

When Senator Chamberlain made public the text of his telegram to Secretary Baker demanding that the Ansell reply be given out for publication, there was circulated among newspaper representatives in Washington, attached to the copies of Senator Chamberlain's message, a statement saying among other things that Ansell had attacked Gen. Chamberlain and other high army officers as "reactionaries" in the first brief he submitted to the senate committee.

The statement led to the belief among officers at the war department that Col. Ansell's reply to Gen. Crowder raises objection to the assignment of Gen. Chamberlain as investigator of the controversy.

**Two More Army Flyers
Drop to Death in Florida**
Arcadia, Fla., March 26.—Lieuts. Burns of Indianapolis and Mathews of Ithaca, N. Y., were killed at Carlstrom field today when an airplane in which they were flying fell from a height of 1,500 feet. The cause of the accident is unknown.

WILSON GOING TO FRANCE.
William Biederstein, 725 N. La Salle, private secretary to Congressman W. W. Wilson of the Third Illinois district, has announced Mr. Wilson expects to start for France about April 1.

DIRECTOR HINES URGES PRIVATE RAIL OPERATION

Proposes Supervision
and Guarantee of
Capital by U. S.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 26.—Despite the financial predicament of the railroads, the railroad administration plans to carry out as much of its improvement program as possible to keep labor employed and roads in repair.

Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, declared in an address to-night before the Pittsburgh Traffic club.

He asked for a more adequate understanding on the part of the public of problems facing the railroads during the war and in the immediate future and presented suggestions for operating roads privately under public regulation as a permanent solution of the problem.

Will Continue Improvements.
He emphasized that the ability of the railroad administration to finance itself, in spite of the failure of its appropriation, does not mean that it will not need the appropriation as soon as Congress meets again. Referring to the improvement program, Mr. Hines said:

"Unfortunately, the impression has gone out that the railroad administration has decided to cut off all improvement work, including additions and betterments and maintenance. This is not a fact."

"It is the intention of the railroad administration to carry forward just as much additions and betterments and maintenance work as possible, in order that labor may not be thrown out of employment."

Propose eventual private operation with government supervision. Mr. Hines said:

"My own view is that a moderate guaranty on capital should be prescribed (by the government), so as to give a reasonable assurance to capital, and that there should be a right to a participation in any profits made in excess of that guaranty so as to furnish the needed stimulus to private initiative."

"I further believe that the government should be strongly represented on the boards of directors and that these government directors should constitute an important part of the regulating body which prescribes the rate made in excess of that guaranty so as to combine the prosperous and unprosperous roads as to present a fair average result."

Advice for Employers.
Dr. William M. Leiserson, chief of divisions of the labor administration, United States department of labor, spoke of the work of that department.

"I am no uplifter," he said, "but a highbrow and we do know some things that we can tell the business man on how to run his business and one of those things is to make progress by imitating those in advance of you."

EMPLOYERS TOLD OF BEST CURE FOR BOLSHEVISM

"Make Industry Clean,"
Is Advice of U. S.
Official.

"Make industry clean and there will be no room for bolshevism or unrest of labor in the United States," was the message given by Grant Hamilton, director general of the Working condition service United States department of labor at a joint dinner of the Chicago Safety council of the Employment Managers association and the Illinois Manufacturers association, in the Hotel La Salle last night.

He spoke of occupational diseases, sanitation, and other conditions that affected the efficiency of the employee and gave this advice to the employers and manufacturers listening to his address:

"You had better secure expert advice upon the several labor and employment schemes you are proposing before you put them into operation."

Uplift Schemes Fail.
He said so many labor and employment uplift schemes had been proposed and found unworthy or impracticable that it was necessary that the fostered by those having had experience in such matters.

"We do not deal with wages or the question of hours," he said, "or with controversial questions or problems, but if we find the hours too long or the wage inadequate we recommend a remedy to the employer and leave the answer with him. With that we are through for we do not enter into controversial matters."

"If industry in the United States wants to keep itself and give workers real service let it be clean, for if you make industry clean then there will be no room for bolshevism or other unrest in America."

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OIL MEN FORM INSTITUTE TO BOOM INDUSTRY

U. S. Ownership Is Assailed by Texan at Banquet.

Peace between the big oil producers and the independents is in sight as the result of the formation yesterday of the American Petroleum institute, of which A. C. Bedford of the Standard Oil company is chairman.

"This is not in any sense a business combination," Mr. Bedford said. "The institute will merely afford a clearing house for ideas and methods."

Extension of foreign trade will be considered by the institute.

At a dinner of the National Petroleum congress in the Congress hotel, Congressman Cullen F. Thomas of Texas retorted the time when he, as prosecuting attorney, went to New York armed with papers for the extradition of John D. Rockefeller, Flagler, Archbold, and other Standard Oil magnates, but Theodore Roosevelt, then governor of New York, refused to permit the extraditions.

"And now," said Congressman Thomas, "like a lion and a lamb, Mr. Bedford, head of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and myself sit side by side at dinner."

Congressman Philip Campbell of Kansas secured government ownership, the other right beside it, by the Pennsylvania railroad. The railroad built its bridge for \$2,250,000 less than the government paid and had its structure in operation two years before the government had finished its work.

The congress will close tonight with a banquet at which Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas will speak.

**NAVY TO HOLD
NEW INQUIRY ON
SAILOR'S SUICIDE**
Authorities of the Great Lakes Naval Training station announced yesterday a court of inquiry will be convened March 31 in the case of Samuel Moscovitz, former sailor who leaped to his death from a window in the Edison building March 1, after an inquiry at the hands of naval intelligence men.

Capt. Frederick Bassett said he had recommended the court of inquiry because the family had requested it and that word had been received from Washington that the recommendation had been approved. Lieutenant Commander Chester S. Roberts said:



The Top Third

In the top third of the population, the 7,000,000 families whose annual income is more than \$900, lies your real market. These people read, write and speak English. Every "charge customer" of the store, every social, financial, political and fraternal leader included in these 7,000,000 families, each a world while prospect for the good you manufacture. Through The Delineator you can reach one in every seven of these 7,000,000 families—the very cream of the country.

The Delineator
The Magazine in
One Million Homes

Comfort
Boston Garter

**Cuticura Soap Is
Easy Shaving for
Sensitive Skins**
The New Up-to-date Cuticura Soap

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ROW OVER 'FEES' ROCKS ATHLETIC CLUB OF WOMEN

Mrs. William Severin Says Some Man Is Seeking "Golden Seat."

(Continued from first page.)

Some one has decided to get this job and take the chance of making a real estate deal.

"Could Have Held Job."

"In my contract as organizer I protected myself, on the advice of Mr. Eugene Geary, against any one usurping my place. I could have held it until after the clubhouse was built."

"I have \$58,000 worth of stock. Of this 60 per cent went into a trust fund and the 40 per cent was divided as follows: Salesmen, 10 per cent; assistant organizer, 5 per cent; secretary and treasurer, 3 per cent; office rent, help, advertising, etc. What was left, if anything, was mine."

"Of course, in terminating my contract, I asked to be paid what was due me, if anything. I tried to get some one to take this job last fall, but could not find any one."

Will Compromise on \$2,500 "Down."

According to one statement there is about \$13,500 due Mrs. Severin. She has offered to compromise for one-half of this, with \$2,500 cash down. Her attorneys, Benjamin Levering and W. M. Horner, will represent her interests at the directors' meeting.

Four hundred and fifty memberships in the club have been sold, but the promoters want to sell thousands. They plan to erect a building with several hundred rooms, a roof garden, swimming tank, café, dance floor, banquet hall, Turkish bath, beauty parlor, 200 tub and shower baths, nursery, library, convention hall, and many other features.

To get revenue it is planned to let office space and to have shops on the mezzanine floor.

Prominent Women as Officers.

The present officers are Mrs. Severin, Mrs. Samuel S. Hutchinson, vice president; Mrs. Leona A. Krag, (Jean Press Adams) treasurer; Mrs. Howard Gould of New York, vice president at large.

The listed directors are Mrs. Claire Blair Neely, Miss Florence Holbrook, Miss Grace Merchant, Miss Alma Curtis, Mrs. Charles M. Shippey, Mrs. Mollie McCormick, and Mrs. Clara Langdon.

Calla Promotion Fee Low.

Miss Holbrook said last night: "Things are rather between heaven and earth, as it were. There is nothing wrong, nothing illegal. Negotiations are going on. The thing is rather in the air. We want to get all straightened out in black and white in the year book. The directors have not attended meetings. I guess we didn't know just what the powers of directors were. We began to ask about things just as a matter of information. Mrs. Severin has done everything well and legally. I think her promotion fee of 40 per cent was rather low. I understand in men's clubs they give as high as 70 per cent to salesmen."

But Mrs. Severin does not wish to hold the position if there is any question about it. The club must be above suspicion. We want to make it so popular that every one will want to join it. Everything has been perfectly square."

Men Had Contracts First.

When the club was first organized, W. T. Jackson, a broker, took charge of the sales. He gave it up and S. C. Moran tried to sell memberships. He got enough of it and Mrs. Severin took charge with the incorporation in January, 1918. Miss Mary E. Luce acted as secretary. Jackson had a 50 per cent contract. Moran, it is said, gave part of his percentage to women who helped him. The plan of membership was 100 founders at \$100 each, 400 pioneers at \$200 each, 500 semi-pioneers at \$150 each, with no dues for five years, and 5,000 roster members at \$100 each with \$40 annual dues.

On March 2 last there was a resolution passed to investigate and get a full audit. Miss Merchant and Miss Neely were put on the committee. The books were taken to the law firm of MacChesney, Becker, Angenstein, & Rolfe. Mrs. Severin is said to have objected and the books were returned.

"A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN"—BEING READJUSTED

President of Illinois Women's Athletic Club, Who Has Agreed to Resign, and Projected Building.



Mrs. William Severin

LET BARS SELL LIQUOR IN BIG QUANTITIES, PLEA

Under present liquor ordinances saloonkeepers can't sell in quantities of more than one gallon without taking out a wholesaler's license.

The city council wants to make it easy for saloonkeepers to dispose of their stocks by July 1.

The council license committee yesterday recommended the passage of an ordinance taking off the one gallon limitation. This will permit retailers—saloonkeepers—to sell in wholesale quantities before the "dry period."

The same ordinance allows for the issuance of saloonkeepers' licenses for a two months' period. This is May and June. The license period now is three months. The special provision is to be made so that saloons will be paid up to July 1.

Deputy City Collector Lohman urged passage of the ordinance. He said the city ought not to stand in the way of permitting the saloonkeepers to dispose of their stocks.

The committee discussed the question of licensing "near beer saloons," but it was agreed to defer this until after July 1.

A conference is to be held in the office of Attorney Levy Mayer this afternoon to discuss the plans for the attack of the national distillers.

Active in Bond Drives.

Mrs. Severin has been prominent for years in various civic and political organizations. Four years ago she spoke at a series of open air meetings on behalf of William Hale Thompson's candidacy for mayor. She was one of the women active in the early life of the Women's Federal Oil company.

She was active during the war in Liberty bond work and in urging women to buy American made goods. She recently went to Washington during the Hines Speedway hospital contest to urge the government to abandon the use of the Fort Sheridan hospital.

Mrs. Krag is head of the domestic service department at Armour & Co. Miss Merchant is director and treasurer of Hales & Edwards company, grain dealers, 327 South La Salle street, and is a director of Hornblower & Weeks, bankers and brokers. Miss Holbrook is a teacher and clubwoman. The club now has \$50,000 in assets in cash and bonds.

BEHOLDY RELEASED BY COURT. Abraham Singer, 16 years old, a bellboy, employed at the Great Northern hotel, who was arrested several weeks ago when Miss Gertrude Kern told the police that she did not know him, was discharged yesterday because of his age.

ALLEGED POISONER FREED. John Henry Langmann, recently acquitted in Judge Thomas Windsor court of the murder of his mother, yesterday was freed on the charge of poisoning his father, John Langmann.

FIRE AT GARRICK; ACTORS FLEE IN SCANTY ATTIRE

A lighted cigarette carelessly thrown under a seat, it is believed by firemen, caused a small blaze on the main floor of the Garrick theater yesterday afternoon, which resulted in a hurried exit from their dressing rooms on the part of the members of the company.

The matinee performance was delayed a quarter of an hour while carpenters worked to repair the hole chopped in the floor by firemen's axes. The blaze was discovered shortly after 1 o'clock, a few minutes after Mayor Thompson had addressed a gathering. It was announced that smoking would not be allowed and some one, it is believed, disregarded the injunction and then tossed the cigarette into a ventilator.

When the firemen dashed into the theater, Francis Larrimore, leading lady, was in her dressing room. She hurriedly donned a bathrobe and ran on the stage. Other feminine members of the company were in similar attire.

The police were busied keeping traffic moving in Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, where a thousand persons had gathered, clamoring to be admitted to the matinee.

Fort Dearborn Tablet Placed in Safe Keeping

The tablet marking the site of Fort Dearborn, the citadel from which Chicago developed, was removed yesterday because of work on the boulevard link extension and was taken to the rooms of the Chicago Historical society.

'Ben Hur' Button on Body Found in Chicago River

The police yesterday recovered from the north branch of the Chicago river the body of a man, which apparently had been in the water about six months. A Ben Hur lodge button was in the lapel of the coat. The initial "W" was on a belt. A small diamond ring was on a finger of the left hand.

Official headquarters for Boy Scouts of America

Our 3-store buying facilities give you these bargains in boys' clothes

FINE all-wool tweed suits with extra pants at \$15

These are very good, long-wearing suits for sport or for school; stylish, too. You'll call them extraordinary suit values at \$15

SEE the spring styles in the famous Sampeck line Custom finished, fashionable clothes; boys' suits with vest; the new double-breasted, welt-waist suits; new style Norfolk. We have them in serges, worsteds, Bannockburns and homespuns. They're the best values procurable

\$18 \$20 \$25 \$30 \$35

A REMARKABLY wide range to select from in boys' hats and furnishings; your satisfaction the first consideration

Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded S. W. corner Jackson and State Chicago

Minneapolis St. Paul

T. R. JR. IS URGED TO COME OUT FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Seattle Men Appeal for Him to Enter the Campaign.

Seattle, Wash., March 26.—Theodore Roosevelt Jr., was asked today by Seattle citizens to become a candidate for vice president of the United States. The following telegram was sent to him:

"Believing that you typify the true American, a group of parents of soldiers and sailors of Washington are eager to see you follow in the footsteps of your beloved father and offer your self for national political service."

"We believe that thousands of soldiers and sailors would welcome the announcement of your consent to become a candidate for vice president of the United States."

The telegram was signed by William F. Bickel, Livingston B. Stedman, and George F. Dana, active in the War Parents' association.

Will Make No Comment.

New York, March 26.—"There's simply nothing to say," Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. replied when informed by the United Press of the "Roosevelt for vice president" boom.

NOT ELIGIBLE BY AGE.

Theodore Roosevelt Jr. is not eligible as a candidate for vice president in the 1920 national elections. He is now 31 years old. If he ran and were elected in November of 1920, he would be only 33 years old on March 4, 1921, the date of inauguration. The constitutional requirement that the president of the United States be at least 35 years old applies to the vice president, too.

2 U. S. TRANSPORTS REACH NEW YORK WITH 2,148 TROOPS

NEW YORK, March 26.—[Special.]—Two transports, the Argentine and the Francisco, docked here today with a total of 2,148 troops. An abstract of the personnel on each follows:

ARGENTINA.—Casual companies from Connecticut, Florida, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Michigan, Minnesota, and Montana; two colored casual companies scattered; four officers and 203 men of transportation corps, No. 81, to be divided among Camps Merritt, Sherman, Gordon and Funston; five officers and 222 men of transportation Company No. 104, to be divided among Camps Meade, Lee, Sherman, and Funston; twenty-two casual officers of the air service, infantry, veterinary, signal and field artillery. Total on board, 1,165.

FRANCISCO.—Casual companies from Ohio, South Dakota, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Connecticut, California, Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New York; one officer and forty-three men of Illinois casual company; one officer and forty-eight men of Michigan casual company; three officers and sixty-two men of Minnesota casual company. Total on board, 953.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—Transport sailings were announced by the War department today as follows: The Ulua is due at New York April 4 with field and staff, headquarters and supply companies, ordnance and medical detachments, Batteries A, B, C, and F of the Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth field artillery, en route to Camp Cluster, Mich.; Base hospital No. 112 and ten casual officers.

The Aquitania, due at New York March 29, is bringing: Headquarters of the Eighty-fifth division (Michigan and Wisconsin), headquarters troop for Camp Cluster, Sixteenth field artillery brigade headquarters.

The following units were announced today as assigned to early convoy: Base hospital No. 102, Army ambulance service sections Nos. 526, 527, 529, 532, 545, 555, 557, 563, 565, 566, 573, 579, 587, 596, and 599.

SCIENCE CHURCH TRUSTEE RIVALS BRING LAWSUIT

Publishing Society Asks an Injunction Against "Mother" Board.

Boston, Mass., March 26.—[By the Associated Press.]—Litigation has been started in the Massachusetts Supreme court to determine which of two sets of trustees appointed by the late Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy has authority over the Christian Science Publishing society.

On petition of the trustees of the society the court has issued a temporary injunction restraining the directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, from taking any action intended to interfere with the trustees in the discharge of their duties.

The bill sets forth that Mrs. Eddy, as founder of the Christian Science movement, determined to put into the hands of different sets of trustees the work of organization of Christian Science churches and the work of circulating Christian Science publications.

It declares that the trustees of the publishing society have managed its affairs in a "highly prosperous and successful" way and have paid over to the defendants, in their capacities as directors and trustees, more than \$450,000 as earnings and profits for a period of six months ending Oct. 1, 1918. They point out that the defendants are directors only of the First church, known as the Mother church, and have no official control of the more than 1,800 other Christian Science churches and societies.

They declare that the directors, since the death of Mrs. Eddy, "have been gradually endeavoring to assume and exercise powers with regard to the publishing society which the directors never assumed or attempted to exercise during the lifetime of Mrs. Eddy."



Keep That Army "Snap"

IT'S a thing men with military training won't want to lose—it's a good trait for civilians to acquire. To "make it snappy" in service and style is rule No. 1.

Society Brand Clothes

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

They emphasize alertness and give an expression of style that has won individual approval and national leadership.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers In Canada, SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

SPRING STYLES ON DISPLAY AT

HENRY C. LYTTON & SONS, THE HUB N. E. CORNER STATE & JACKSON

AND ALL LEADING CLOTHIERS

STYLE HEADQUARTERS WHERE Society Brand Clothes ARE SOLD

The Coffeeness of Coffee

G. WASHINGTON'S COFFEE is pure Coffee. It is nothing but Coffee. It is the Coffeeness taken out of the berry, while the waste and woody substance is discarded.

It comes as a golden brown powder in a can. To a spoonful of this powder in your cup you add water and your coffee is instantly made.

Its flavor is exquisite. It is not denatured, decaffeinated nor de-anythinged. It is Coffee—Perfect for human use. It is the Real Thing.

G. Washington's COFFEE

Went to war—Home again



heat!

APARTMENTS "Ideal Heating"

COMFORT With IDEAL BOILERS

make it."

enuine coming and keep sales value.

AMERICAN long-standing that with these is bringing the cost of

ing new date you

lately, quickly serve tft!

Write Department C-18 816-822 S. Michigan Av. Chicago.

Richmond, Albany, Syracuse Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul (Oss.)

HOYNE CHARGE DRAWS PRAISE FOR SWEITZER

County Clerk's Patriotic
Record Is Cited in
Telegram.

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER.
Mackey Hoyne, independent candidate
for mayor, drawing the largest loop
in his campaign, has been praised by
the "bipartisans," who, he
said, with either Thompson or
Sweitzer, got a rise out of the Sweitzer
charge last night on the fatherland let-

ter. Just what effect Mr. Hoyne's Ameri-
canism is having on the thou-
sands of independent voters who will
vote the election Tuesday, the man-
agers could not say, but they considered
the eleven hour development in the
evening of the campaign of sum-
mer importance to put their candidate
in a record.

Tells of Patriotic Work.
This was done in the form of a tele-
gram sent from California, by L. E.
Hoyne, who was chairman of the Cook
county auxiliary of the State Council
of Defense. The text of the telegram
is made public follows:

"I am for Sweitzer for mayor, if for
any other reason, on account of his fine
record of patriotic service during the
war. Chicago, with its large and com-
petent population, presented a difficult
problem of organization. Mr. Sweitzer
rose to the emergency.

"As chairman of the committee on
organization of the State Council of
Defense he systematized and estab-
lished an efficient basis of ninety-
three associations, one for each exemp-
tion district, over 700 groups of patri-
otic workers, which, until he took hold
of the situation, overlapped and im-
plied one another. This took much
time, ability, and patience. I am fan-
tastic with his work. Chicago needs
to be run as a business institution,
and Robert M. Sweitzer is the man
to do it."

Hoyne Makes Retort.

Mr. Hoyne retorted that the kind of
business administration the Sweitzer
would put in was the "bipartisan"
and that put "business" ahead of
everything else in conducting the mu-
nicipal government of Chicago, and
the "business," he added, that has not
in the past been beneficial to the people
of the city.

He also charged at his meetings at
night that the "bipartisan deal" was
all an act and that the campaign being
run in behalf of Mr. Sweitzer was
a really selfish Mayor Thompson.

Charges Bipartisan Deal.
"I wish to warn the honest and
sincere Republicans and Democrats
who have intended to vote for Mr.
Sweitzer as a rebuke to William Hale
Thompson on the loyalty issue, because
they have been told that Sweitzer has
the best chance to defeat Thompson,"
he said.

"I wish to warn them that
they are being deluded and used as a
means of aiding in Thompson's reelec-
tion. The intention of the bipartisan
combination, which has been running
Chicago in the interests of the public
utilities companies, is to reelect Wil-
liam Hale Thompson, and most of the
supporters of this city know it. It is
intended to keep the honest voters of
both parties from voting for me in
order to indirectly help Thompson.

Why Sweitzer Ran.

"I pointed out at the outset of this
campaign that Mr. Sweitzer repeatedly
said he did not wish to become a candi-
date for the Democratic nomination,
and that Roger C. Sullivan stated re-
peatedly that he did not wish his rela-
tive to become a candidate. This, of
course, was due to the unwillingness to
sacrifice Sweitzer to Thompson. The
change of plan in allying Sweitzer with
Thompson was designed to head off any stronger Dem-
ocratic who might have a chance not
only of beating the Democratic ma-
chine in the primaries, but afterwards
in defeating William Hale Thompson.

Mr. Sweitzer, like a good soldier,
agreed to become a sacrifice and he is
about to be sacrificed. His chances of
winning have disappeared and the or-

BUILT RAILWAYS FOR FRANCE

The Seventeenth Engineers, a Chicago Unit, Saw Much Hard Service and Stiff Fighting. Some of Them Were with "Carey's Chickens" Who Plugged a Dangerous Gap in the Allied Line. These boys (Dawes' boys) reached New York on Tuesday.



PHOTO BY LEVICK—CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S N.Y. BUREAU.

ganization vote of the Sullivan ma-
chine, or deliverable vote, will go to
William Hale Thompson. The Sweitzer
candidate is relied upon to hold the
anti-Thompson vote which cannot be
purchased or delivered, and keep it
away from me. This is no new political
trick of the Sullivan machine or its
bipartisan allies. The same thing was
attempted in 1911 when Roger C. Sul-
livan was frantic in his desire to de-
feat Carter H. Harrison for the Dem-
ocratic nomination.

Anything to Beat Hoyne.

"In the last few days of the cam-
paign, when it became apparent that
Andrew J. Graham, staggering under
the load of Sullivan's endorsement,
could not be nominated, the Sul-
livan machine delivered its organization
vote to Edward F. Dunne, not for love
of him, but because of hatred of Har-
rison."

"The attitude of the machine in this
campaign is the same as then, and the
cry is 'Anything to beat Hoyne.'"

Hoyne Men Confident.

There were more smiles and more
pep in the Hoyne headquarters yester-
day than at any time since the cam-
paign opened. "That Hoyne can win
the big prize in the next four days was
the belief of his managers. They said
frankly that it all depended on whether
the great body of independent and
loyal voters get the thing straightened
out in their minds. They professed
belief in their ability to do this straight-
ening in the next few hours.

Clarence Darrow summed up the sit-
uation for Hoyne. He said:

"If all the men and women who say
they would vote for Hoyne if they
thought he has a 'chance to win' will
only vote for him and give him the
chance to win he will be elected by
150,000 plurality. The way to give
him the 'chance to win' is to make
the chance by voting for him. Vote
for him and make his plurality 150,000."

Dickinson for Hoyne.

Jacob M. Dickinson, secretary of war
in the Taft administration, yesterday
came out for Hoyne.

"After full consideration," he said,
"I have determined to support Mackey
Hoyne."

The particular significance attached
to this endorsement is that Mr. Dickin-
son is the law partner of Emil C. Wet-
ten, who is on the stump for Sweitzer.

Reasoned the Hoyne managers thus:
"If Mr. Wetten's influence is not
sufficient to convince his own law part-
ner, what effect can it have on the
populace?"

Bentley Also for Hoyne.

Another law firm that is divided
against itself is that of Bentley &
Coburn. Mr. Bentley will be remem-

bered as one of the first gold star
fathers in Chicago. He is supporting
Hoyne. Mr. Coburn is backing Sweitzer.

Bentley gave out the text of a letter
he wrote to Mayor Thompson in Sep-
tember, 1917, after his son had made
the supreme sacrifice "over there." In
that letter he appealed to Mayor
Thompson to come out and take a
definite stand on the war.

Besides defending the Americanism
of their candidate the Sweitzer man-
agers rested yesterday on the noonday
meeting in Cohan's Grand Opera
house, which was presided over by
Republicans. Former Ald. E. W. Snow
was the chairman.

Emil C. Wetten, who was introduced
as a "lifelong Republican," delivered a
carefully prepared address on why the
independent voters, and particularly
the Republicans, who wanted to go
before the electorate next year with a
clean slate, should vote against
Thompson.

Says Hoyne Aids Thompson.
Bertram M. Winston, head of the
Sweitzer Business Men's league, replied
for his candidate to Hoyne's charge
that Sweitzer is a mask for Thompson.
He made the counter charge that Mr.
Hoyne is the man who is aiding Thomp-
son.

"Mr. Hoyne is playing the same
game he played four years ago, but
from a different angle," reads Mr.
Winston's comeback. "Then he was
openly for Thompson. Now he is aid-
ing indirectly. Mr. Hoyne's pets are
still on the Thompson payroll and
practically the same material and the
same speeches are being sent out by
the Thompson and the Hoyne press
bureaus. It is proven beyond a doubt
that a vote for Hoyne is a vote for
Thompson. The only way to deal a
blow to Thompson is to vote for Sweitzer
and redeem Chicago."

Roarbacks in the Malls.
All kinds of "roarbacks" were re-
ported sent through the malls yester-
day. They are designed for special
sections of the city, and most of them
are said to be anonymous.

The mayor's official statement at
night was a plea to Republicans to
support him and pave the way for
the national election next year. He
charged the newspapers with support-
ing his two Democratic rivals who are
"making common cause" against the
grand old party.

"The voters of Chicago will not be
deceived," the mayor said. "They
know that whichever of my opponents
they vote for will be a vote against
the national election and a vote
against the Republican party."

O'Leary's betting odds posted last
night still carries Mayor Thompson
as favorite—7 to 10. Sweitzer is listed
6 to 5 and Hoyne 5 to 1. Fitzpatrick
is listed 40 to 1 and Collins, the So-
cialist, 2,000 to 1.

HARRY NEWMAN KEEPS ONE JUMP AHEAD OF COPS

Cyclone Auto Salesman
Hunting for Bond, the
Police Believe.

Harry Newman, auto salesman ex-
traordinary and ditch digger de luxe,
spent a restless day yesterday.

By so doing, however, he managed
to keep one jump ahead of Detective
Sergeants Birmingham and McGinnis,
who sought to arrest him on a warrant
charging embezzlement and grand lar-
ceny which was sent to the Chicago
detective bureau by the sheriff at
Huntington, Ind.

After the detectives had vainly be-
sieged the Chicago Motor club at 2338
South Michigan avenue and Newman's
home at 6920 South Shore drive a
message was sent to all police stations
asking that he be apprehended.

The receipt of the warrant by Chief
of Detectives Mooney was followed by
a telegram from the authorities in
Huntington explaining that the charge
was preferred by Boston F. Weston
of that city.

Newman is expected to give himself
up when he has arranged for a bond,
the police said.

Newman's Version Given.
Newman's latest tribulations are
traced to an attempt made by him to
enter the contracting business in gen-
eral, and in particular to dredge the
Little Wabash river near Huntington.

Although Newman kept in obscurity
and his attorney, Francis W. Walker,
refused to talk, what was said to be
his version of the Indiana entangle-
ment was given to Tina Traubner by
a close friend last night. It follows:

A former associate of Newman in
the automobile business—T. A. Clark—
made a bid for, and obtained a con-
tract to dredge the river last spring.
It being stipulated the county would
pay \$350,000 for the job in installments
as the work progressed by tax anti-
cipation warrants.

Newman went Clark's bond for \$50,-
000. Later the Newman Construction
company, headed by the automobile
salesman, took over Clark's contract
with the county. Needing cash for the
work, Newman went to the Hunting-
ton County bank and borrowed a sum
estimated at \$20,000, putting up anti-
cipation warrants as security.

Several of the county residents at
this point decided to contest the spe-
cial assessment. Then it was found
that, while Newman had gone on the
bond of Clark, he had not furnished
a bond for himself when his company
took over the contract.

Ditch Digging Stops.
Meanwhile bad weather set in and
work on the ditch stopped. When New-
man's bond was not forthcoming on
Nov. 26, the final date set, W. A. Bro-
derick, acting as general manager for
the construction company, assigned

the contract to Charles H. Thomas, a
farmer living near Huntington.
It was during these difficulties New-
man's transaction with Weston was ef-
fected. Weston charges that, repre-
senting himself as the owner of real
estate worth \$150,000 and stocks worth
\$500,000, Newman borrowed \$1,000 from
him.

When he did not pay Weston, au-
thorities in the Indiana town say, ap-
plied to a commercial agency for a re-
port on Newman.

ELECTION BOARD FINDS PROOF OF FRAUD PLANS

Investigation by election officials yester-
day of registration frauds in the
First, Second, Tenth, and Twenty-first
wards confirmed charges by State At-
torney Hoyne and others that the
names of dead men and men not in the
city on registration day or since were
on the registration books.

All told, more than 5,000 names have
been placed in the suspect category.
Just how many of these will be erased
will not be known until the final re-
ports are in tonight. It is anticipated,
however, that a large number of the
names will be erased, principally in the
First and Second wards.

Mr. Hoyne announced last night that,
regardless of how the election goes
next Tuesday, he will push a vigorous
investigation of the charges that have
been brought before the grand jury
now delving into the highways and by-
ways, particularly in the First and
Second wards.

ADVANCE BILL FOR CONVENTION FOR BASIC LAW

Springfield, Ill., March 26.—(Spe-
cial.)—The constitutional convention
bill was reported favorably from sen-
ate and house committees this after-
noon.

The bill provides for the election of
delegates in November, 1919. The dele-
gates will be nominated in partisan
primaries that are to be held in the
coming September. The nonpartisan
feature that has been suggested seems
to be forgotten by the legislature.

The constitutional convention bill as
it stands seems to provide that each
senatorial district shall nominate and
elect two convention delegates, either
through an arrangement between the
party organizations in the district or
by a bi-partisan agreement whereby
a Republican and a Democrat could be
elected.

The two houses will adjourn tomor-
row noon until next Wednesday. Gov.
Lowden today signed the Hughes bill
giving sailors and soldiers the right
to vote in the April election, provided
they were in military service thirty
days prior to the election.

DIES OF OPERATION.

Mrs. Alice Shepard, 56 years old, 1458
West Monroe street, died in her home yester-
day of an operation. According to the attend-
ing physician, Dr. Thomas Griffith, 1401
West Madison street, Mrs. Shepard told him
the operation was self-performed. The po-
lice are investigating.

Off for a journey? Put a
package of Borden's Malted
Milk in your bag—pure
nourishment, always handy.
Insist on Borden's—always.
In square packages only.

Borden's
THE IMPROVED
MALTED MILK

When you think of writing
think of
WHITING
Whiting Papers for business and
social correspondence are sold
by all first class stationers

Dont guess— be sure

The only reason
poor clothing or
poor anything
else gets sold at
all is because
someone thinks
it is good

You don't have to guess at
quality in clothing; you can
know it's good; all-wool; styl-
ish; our label is the guaran-
tee; a small thing to look for,
a big thing to find

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Your satisfaction is guaranteed in Hart
Schaffner & Marx clothes; your money
back if you say the word

Maurice L Rothschild
Southwest Corner Jackson and State

Announcing—
our spring review of
the approved styles for men in

Shoes & Oxfords

Now

we are ready with
shoes of high quality and
correct style—only values that
prove our claims of supremacy are of-
fered for your approval. This store's
fitting service merits your unqualified
endorsement.

We will take great
pleasure in showing you the
new fashions for spring in high and low
shoes now being featured at

\$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 up to \$15

Main Floor.

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons

State and Jackson—on the N. E. Corner

YOU will find
it fascinating
to stroll about this
establishment and
look over the soft,
fine imported fab-
rics of our suits
and topcoats.

Ogilvie & Heneage

FINE LINEN FINE NECKWEAR
FINE CLOTHING

Twenty East Jackson Boulevard
Second Floor.

GACITE
Delivery
100 Years
Chicago.

WORD



PEOPLE

names and addresses of the writers.

called for a merchantable title policy, there would be more your questions.

is the common form of deed. You form from a stationer and study it.

Depends on the facts.

employ an attorney or real estate man know nothing about the business.

In general, yes.

some purposes it is superior.

THURSDAY LAW DEPARTMENT.

RENEWED FOR ONLY ONE YEAR.

go, March 22.—(To the Legal of the People.)—We have occupied apartment three years this May.

apartment three years this May.

apartment three years this May.

apartment three years this May.

apartment three years this May.

apartment three years this May.

apartment three years this May.

apartment three years this May.

apartment three years this May.

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HOYNE BOOSTERS THINK TIDE HAS TURNED TO THEM

Pack Theater in the Loop to the Top Gallery at Noon.

The Hoyne generals thought they saw the big thing tip their way during the loop bazaar yesterday.

Five theaters were staging rival demonstrations at the same hour. Thompson's crowd had two, Switzer's bark-

ers had two, and Hoyne took his crowd to the Columbia theater, where he

checked them in like slave bolts from the topmost gallery. They clung on to boxes and railings and a considerable number couldn't get in. They had an overflow meeting out in the street.

See Light First Time.

"I'll tell you what this means," explained James S. Agar, director in chief of the Hoyne canvass. "It means that it is finally coming our way. The tide has set in. The next four days tell the story. We start today with the light

speaking through for the first time. The people are just beginning to rub their eyes and inquire for the real story. We'll give it to them in these next days and we will win.

"Do you know why so many people want to get in here? It is not exactly a heat what Mr. Hoyne says, perhaps, but they just want to see him. They want to see the man who has shown

Chicago as state's attorney that he wants to man's collar, that no person in the world can give him orders. The people are for such a man when they are convinced that they have such

they know now that Hoyne is the man they have been waiting for and they are half crazy just to see him. Things are coming fine."

Bailed Stage Reached.

The bailed stage of the campaign was reached yesterday by the Hoyne supporters. They tried their first one

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POLITICAL MEETINGS TODAY

Following is a list of the meetings at which the candidates for mayor will endeavor to talk today:

MACLAY HOYNE.

Olympic theater, noon.

Seventh ward, South Shore theater, Sixty-ninth street and Stony Island avenue, 8 p. m.

Seventh ward, Lexington theater, Sixty-fourth street, near Woodlawn avenue, 8:30 p. m.

Thirtieth ward, Robert Emmet school, Pine and Madison streets, 8 p. m.

Thirtieth ward, Boulevard Masonic hall, Garfield boulevard and Halsted street, 8 p. m.

Thirtieth ward, Cosmopolitan hall, 7932 South Halsted street, 8 p. m.

Thirtieth ward, Valentine's hall, 1451 West One Hundred and Third street, 8 p. m.

ROBERT M. SWITZER.

Garfield theater, noon.

Colonial theater, noon.

Foot of South Water street, noon.

Sixteenth ward, Polish Women's Alliance hall, 1308 North Ashland avenue, 8 p. m.

Seventeenth ward, Union hall, 954 Milwaukee avenue, 8 p. m.

Twenty-third ward, Light hall, Clark street and Dewar court, 8 p. m.

Twenty-fourth ward, St. Joseph's hall, Southport and Belden avenues, 8 p. m.

Thirtieth ward, Douglas Park auditorium, Oregon and Kedzie avenues, 8 p. m.

Thirtieth ward, Scandinavian Democratic league banquet, 1651 North Kedzie avenue, 8 p. m.

MAYOR THOMPSON.

Cohan's Grand Opera house, noon.

Thirtieth ward, Masonic Temple, 233 North Central avenue, 2 p. m.

Thirtieth ward, Cosmopolitan hall, 7932 South Halsted street, 2 p. m.

First ward, Central hall, Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, 8 p. m.

Fourth ward, Liberty hall, Thirtieth and Union avenue, 8 p. m.

Third ward, Oakland Square Casino, 2947 Drexel boulevard, 8 p. m.

HARDING TELLS HIS VERSION OF RATHBUN CASE

Admits That Pardon Was Given After Little Inquiry.

Des Moines, Ia., March 26.—Gov. W. L. Harding appeared as a witness today in the Iowa house judiciary committee's investigation of the Rathbun pardon case, and began an explanation of his reasons for granting the pardon.

It was brought out that the governor's information in the case, before granting the pardon, was confined to an examination of an abstract of testimony in the trial and letters from George Clark, the Rathbun attorney, with recommendations of clemency from the trial judge and Ida county attorney.

No reference was made by either the governor or members of the committee to an affidavit by William Rathbun, father of the pardoned youth, in which the senior Rathbun asserted it was his understanding the \$5,000 he gave Clark for obtaining the pardon was to go to the governor.

The governor testified he now believes there is no question as to the guilt of Ernest Rathbun, who is in Anamosa reformatory, following revocation of his pardon at the instance of Attorney General Harvey.

Could Have Found Facts.

When he said this opinion was based on the records in the case, Special Counsel Byers asked: "And you could have obtained the same opinion if you had, with slight diligence, investigated the case before granting the pardon?"

"Well, not with slight diligence," the governor replied, "but I could have found it out, all right."

"If, at the time you granted the pardon, you knew what you now know, would you have granted the pardon?" Byers queried.

"No, I wouldn't," was the executive's reply.

"Then why didn't you call in the parole board and let the pardon be issued in the customary way?" he was asked.

"My mind was made up," the governor answered. "After reading the abstract given me by Clark and the recommendations for clemency signed by the presiding judge and the county attorney, I thought the boy innocent."

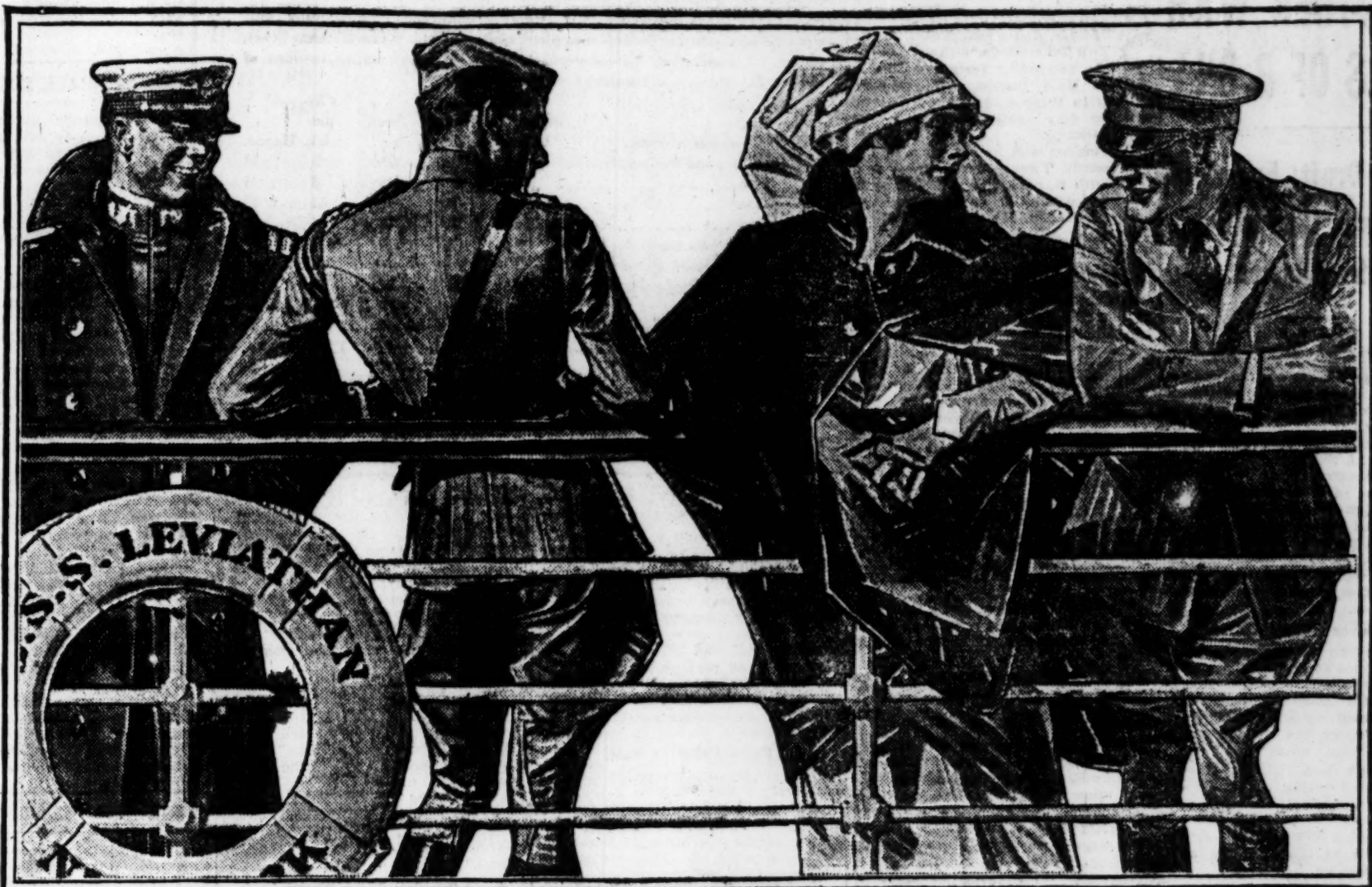
Tells of Chicago Meeting.

Gov. Harding told of his meeting in Chicago with two or three Ida Grove men two days before the pardon was granted. He said the conversation was not in reference to the Rathbun case.

In resuming his line of inquiry concerning information in the governor's possession when he signed the pardon, Counsel Byers asked:

"You relied absolutely for your information in the case upon a man with whom you had only a slight acquaintance?" referring to Attorney Clark.

"Yes," the governor replied.



Copyright 1919, The House of Kuppenheimer

These Men Will Want Civilian Clothes in Tune With the Times and New Spirit

YOU young men have a new slant on life and things, including your clothes. You are no longer buying "just clothes." It's the way you look in your clothes that interests you and her and everybody.

In the New Spirit of Things

You want your appearance to be in tune with the new life and the new spirit of things.

The old idea, the old tune, is something 'way back there before the war.

You will see when you look around that the height of most of the clothes-making enterprise is merely the old tune with variations.

It won't do for you, or for us.

All America knows the growing ascendancy of Kuppen-

heimer Clothes for young men? This is the fastest growing clothing business in America; more than doubled in the last four years.

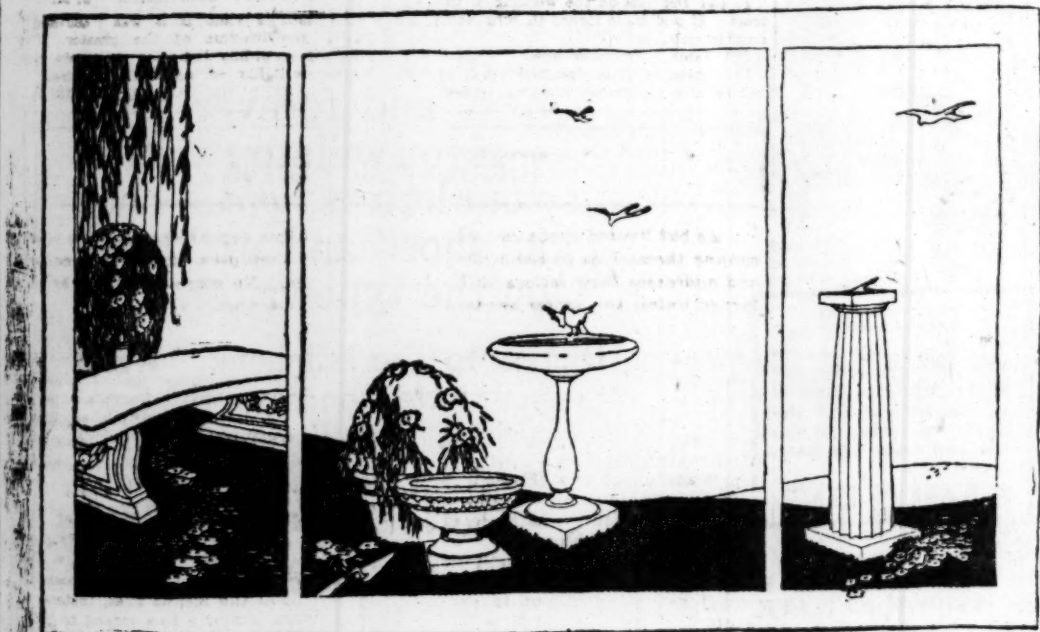
It is more than a **A House of Young Men's House**—it is a house of young men.

It's a great thing to keep the spirit of a business young. It means vigor and vitality and punch in the product. It means grace and life in the design. It means a happy creation of style that reflects itself in a feeling of confidence when you wear the clothes.

It means the thing you have been looking for and that you will surely find at the "House of Kuppenheimer Clothes" in this city and in every metropolitan center in America.

The HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER
A National Clothes Service
CHICAGO U. S. A

Kuppenheimer Clothes Are Sold By Leading Stores Everywhere



An Extensive Display of

Decorated Garden Pieces

IS ASSEMBLED IN AN ENLARGED SPACE

One of the Features of

The Home Furnishing Exhibition

NOW IN PROGRESS

FOR THOSE seeking artistic beauty in Garden Pieces this Special Display will prove interesting, as new, exclusive lines are shown in wrought iron—Benches, Chairs, Tea Tables, Flower Stands and Settees. Also here are the necessary accessories—Rose Baskets, from China, for gathering Blossoms, Shears to accompany them, Garden Sticks, Flower Bowls, and many other novelties. Among many other unique, interesting articles are pieces in cement, domestic terra cottas, stone, Italian marble, bronze and lead.

Illustrated: Specially designed Bench with 54-inch curved top, \$17.50; Urn, \$7.50; Sun Dial and Pedestal, complete, \$22.00; Bird Bath, \$17.50.

SECOND FLOOR, WABASH AVENUE

Many special Exhibits of Home Furnishing merchandise are now in progress in the various Sections on other floors.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

PEOPLE

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6TH GERMAN CITY AND OTHER WAR BULLS OF B. BILL

Against Draft; Friend of Pacifists; Cold to the Joffre Mission.

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.

Mayor Thompson's curtain raiser that opened a widespread criticism of his attitude on the war was the celebrated "sixth German city" interview in connection with the visit of Gen. Joffre and the French mission. In the present campaign the mayor, thumping the tariff drum, is sobbing about the high cost of living and is seeking to sail back on a briny sea of tears. Not a peep about the war record. But two years ago it was different—the Joffre episode was simply the first in a series of self-revealing acts and utterances.

The Mayor's War Record.

Among the sign posts erected in 1917 for the guidance of the boobies and the "shadowy hums," as Col. Roosevelt once called them, to a senatorship candidacy based on the theory that Uncle Sam's entry into the war would prove "unpopular" were:

Thompson's clash with Gov. Lowden over the meeting of the white flag outfit, the People's Council of Peace.

Denunciation of the draft.

Opposition to the sending of troops to Europe.

A display of indifference to the first Liberty loan drive.

A defense of the yellow ribbon slacker at the marriage license window.

A lukewarm attitude towards military registration.

The bleeding "heart" letter weeping about a "food famine" in America that never came.

All this the "hall" seeks to wipe out of the public mind by shouting that the mayor was "misrepresented." They pull the good old standby, in vented by the Lorimer camp in ancient days, of "persecution by the papers."

Here, in brief form, are the cold blood facts:

THE JOFFRE EPISODE

On April 6, 1917, the United States accepted the state of war forced upon us by Germany and soon the French and British war missions arrived in America. Heading the French visitors was Marshal Joffre, hero of the first battle of the Marne, where the Kaiser and his war machine were stopped in his drive on Paris. American cities were anxious to entertain them. But where mayors of other cities were megaphoning their invitations, Mayor Thompson exhibited an astonishing reluctance to put it mildly.

For three days the city hall reporters asked the mayor if he intended to invite the French visitors to Chicago. For three days they received evasive answers. Nothing was printed of this as the reporters deemed the mayor's attitude was more a matter of indifference than anything else.

His interviews on Joffre Visit.

On April 26, however, affairs moved towards a head. The mayor gave out an interview about the Joffre visit in which he was quoted as saying:

"It is possible that a portion of the citizens of Chicago might not be wildly enthusiastic over it."

He said he had asked the corporation counsel for an opinion.

"Legal powers" to extend an invitation without the consent of the city council.

The next day, April 27, Mayor Thompson amplified his reluctance. The city hall reporters asked him what he meant the day before in saying part of Chicago might not be "wildly enthusiastic" over a visit from Joffre.

"Well, it has never been definitely stated what is the purpose of these distinguished representatives," replied the mayor, according to the Daily News of that afternoon.

"Are these distinguished visitors to encourage the doing of things to make our people suffer further, or have they some other purpose?"

"The Sixth German City."

The mayor then read some figures from the 1914 school census.

"Chicago is the sixth largest German city in the world," he said, "the second largest Bohemian, the second largest Swedish, the second largest Norwegian, and the second largest Polish."

"What inference do you draw from that?" the mayor was asked. "My thought," replied the mayor, "is that when a request is sent to the mayor in times of war to extend an official invitation to some nation engaged in the war in the name of all the people, I think the mayor is presuming considerably when he takes the position that all the people are in favor of this invitation."

"We're a part of this war now," suggested a reporter.

"Are we?"

"Mind you, this was three weeks ago."

FOUNES

FILOSETTE

MADE IN U.S.A. PAT. OFF.

Fownes skill and American ingenuity have produced Fownes Filolette. The superior suede-finished fabric glove. Washes splendidly, fits like kid, and keeps its original shape.

Seawater shades. At shops everywhere.

RESULTS OF "TRIBUNE" MAYORALTY STRAW VOTE

SOWN under by overwhelming odds in one ward canvassed by THE TRIBUNE for straw votes on the mayoralty yesterday, Mayor William Hale Thompson yet won so handily in three other wards that he took by fifty votes the lead in the day's balloting.

The mayor won hands down in the Fourteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth wards. It appears that he will meet with disaster in the Twenty-ninth on election day, for there he was downed by John Fitzpatrick, the Labor party candidate, by 11 to 1 odds. Even MacLay Hoyne, independent, who shows small strength in the Twenty-ninth, beat the mayor there apparently by almost 3 to 1.

The real story of what is going on in the Twenty-ninth lies not only in the number of straws received by each candidate in the ward, but in the "switches" from the vote of four years ago. For 104 out of 114 men who marked the straws in favor of John Fitzpatrick stated they "switched" over from Robert M. Sweitzer. Other sections of the Twenty-ninth than those covered in today's tabulation were canvassed on Monday with the same general result.

after America had entered the war. Gov. Lowden had not needed a session of the legislature to extend an invitation.

High indignation was stirred as the mayor's utterance spread. Ten leading aldermen signed a call for a special session of the city council.

On Saturday, April 28, a delegation of citizens asked District Attorney Charles F. Cline to institute proceedings upon the mayor's remarks. The city council in special session extended its invitation to the Frenchmen, and that night Col. Roosevelt before a tremendous audience at the Stock yards pavilion tore the hide off the mayor, without mentioning him by name.

"Now that we are at war with Germany," the colonel said, "let us not, at the same time, try to curry favor with the Germans by meandering meanness to Gen. Joffre."

Rebuked by Clinlin.

A few days later, April 30, the mayor received a stinging rebuke from one of his official family, Col. Clinlin, now in France, tendered his resignation as assistant corporation counsel.

In view of Mr. Thompson's opposition to conscription and his "studied discourtesy" to our ally, Joffre.

When the French envoys arrived, Chicago for two days revealed its heart to them. Friday night, May 4, there was a mass meeting at the Auditorium.

Mayor Thompson was one of the speakers, and his reception was a painful one. He was greeted with groans and hisses.

After the ordeal the mayor, leaving the platform, remarked to friends:

"Well, I got away with it, anyway."

Apparently he did not realize what had happened.

As an alibi, one of the mayor's book-keepers printed for him from the citizens' committee thanking the mayor and others for their cooperation. It was addressed, by the way, to Mr. Ettelson instead of the mayor. The hall made the argument that the mayor's thought was merely to act in conformity with "legal powers" in the matter of the invitation.

Alibi Missed High Spots.

But the alibi missed the high spots—it did not alibi the mayor's reluctance, nor did it alibi his "sixth German city" interview, nor his remarks that part of Chicago might not be "wildly enthusiastic" over the French envoys visit.

It did not alibi the mayor's thought processes and his frame of mind towards the war as revealed by the utterances of those days.

THE WHITE FLAGGERS

Mayor Thompson's clash with Gov. Lowden over the People's Council of Peace gave Chicago another astonishing glimpse of the mayor's attitude towards the war. The first draft was at hand; the peace palaverings were continued as a discourager of war activities. When the council of peace

unfurled its white flag and announced it would hold a pacifist convention, America put up the bars.

The United States had been in the war five months, and although in the days before we got in the peace propagandists had been tolerated, the declaration of war changed all that.

The "council" drew together various elements that had been fighting preparedness and playing into the hands of Germany. With them, too, traveled a choice assortment of kaiserettes. The council headquarters for the northwest. Nobody wanted it.

From Pillar to Post.

In North Dakota, where the state administration had hung up a welcome sign, hairy chested citizens got ready to welcome the doves of peace—with clubs. So the pilgrimage to North Dakota was called off. The pacifists got to Minneapolis and were shunted over to Hudson, Wis. Gov. Philipp got to the telephone in one jump, despite his weight, and the pacifists were run out of Hudson faster than they came in.

Salt Lake looked to them as a possible haven, but Gov. Simon Bamberger proclaimed that no peace meeting could be held in Utah, not while America was at war. The doves spoke of meeting at Washington, but the capital sent word that if they assembled there they would be treated "like Coxey's army."

Milwaukee loomed up next, but the sheriff got ready by swearing in special deputies. The trains had changed their destination so often that the pacifists had become cross-eyed and dizzy, when a welcoming hand was protruded from somewhere in Chicago. Mayor Thompson, at Lake Forest, said he could do nothing to prevent a peace meeting in Chicago.

"They are law-abiding citizens," said the mayor, falling back on the same "legal rights" ponderosity he used in explaining his hesitancy in the Joffre episode.

Countermans Lowden Order.

The pacifists headed towards Chicago and began to arrive Aug. 31. The next day, following an appeal from the State Council of Defense, Gov. Lowden sent

word from Springfield to the Chicago police that no such pacifist meetings were to be held in Illinois. The police chased the delegates from a west side hall. This being made known to Mayor Thompson, he roared his displeasure. He countermanded the governor's order. The governor at once sent special troops to Chicago, but before they could arrive the convention was held the next day.

Chicago echoed with denunciations of the mayor. On Michigan boulevard Spanish war veterans hung an effigy to a lamp post with a placard on its coat—"Sic Semper Big Billibus." Grant Park, Ill., through which the mayor was to pass on his way to the Kankakee fair, a date he refrained from keeping, hung signs across the road—"We Believe in Americanism. Big Bill Type Not Wanted. Good Road Straight Ahead."

Council Rebukes Mayor.

Sept. 4, the city council by a vote of 42 to 6 rebuked Thompson by accepting a resolution condemning Gov. Lowden for "his aggressive effort to prevent the blotch of disloyalty from smearing

the population of Chicago." Final action had to wait for the October meeting, when the resolution was adopted by a vote of 44 to 8. One week later Mayor Thompson vetoed the resolution, and the aldermen at once passed it over his veto, 48 to 12. It stands in the records.

THE MARRIAGE SLACKERS

Soon after America got into the war and conscription became a certainty, long queues appeared before the doors of County Clerk Sweetzer's office. Cupid had pulled a massacre. The public hooded and jeered. Soldiers on recruiting duty jostled the long lines; yellow ribbons were pinned on slackers. At this time, too, a drive was on for enlistments in the army and navy.

On April 15, 1917, Mayor Thompson was asked by the city hall reporters whether he would follow the example of mayors of other cities and issue a proclamation on April 18, Paul Revere day, to encourage recruiting.

"You'd come to the conclusion from the number of enlistments," said the mayor, "that the people of the United States do not favor sending an army to Europe. I believe, however, that the people of the United States would go to the limit in defending this country from invasion."

He was asked if he favored conscription.

"I can't say that I do. Neither am I in favor of pinning yellow ribbons on the men standing in line to get marriage licenses. I don't think that will encourage any one to enlist."

The Rotary club had said the mayor ought to take the lead in fostering enlistments. Asked about this, the mayor said:

"They haven't asked me yet. I'd suggest they take it up with the federal government. What is the federal government going to do about this war, anyhow? Isn't it their business?"

THE FIRST LIBERTY LOAN

On May 26, 1917, the mayor's uncooperative attitude was shown when a committee of five bond salesmen waited on him and asked consent to sell Liberty bonds in the city hall.

America was all set to hand its first jolt to the Kaiser, who had been told by Bernstorff that "dollar chasing Americans" would not subscribe to the war bonds. Chicago was whooping it up for the Liberty drive—but the mayor was hesitant. He said he would have to think the matter over. He wanted to find out what "legal rights" were. It would never do to coerce city employees into buying.

The mayor told the committee to come around on Monday, May 28. They were there, but the mayor did not keep the appointment. By this time people were beginning to ask whether Chicago had "seceded from the union." Thompson met the committee next day, May 29, granted the permission, and wrote a letter directing department heads to extend all possible courtesies. This letter has been flashed to make it appear that the mayor was there on the jump like the rest of Chicago.

But it doesn't explain away the fact that it took three days to get a permission that should not have needed three minutes.

Also a letter is flashed commending what the mayor did—in the third Liberty loan campaign. This was one year later, in May, 1918. Likewise another rosy note is displayed—dealing with the fourth Liberty loan drive. It's the old trick—a dab of talcum over a smudge.

THE SMART STYLES ARE THE LEADERS IN THE FASHION CENTERS OF AMERICA

W. L. Douglas

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 & \$8.00

If you have been paying \$10 to \$12 for fine shoes, a trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W.L. Douglas \$7 and \$8 shoes are equally as good and will give excellent satisfaction. The actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W.L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W.L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W.L. Douglas to protect his customers. The quality of W.L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by 106 W. L. Douglas stores and over 9000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from factory by mail. Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for illustrated Catalogue showing how to order by mail.

W. L. Douglas President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN CHICAGO: MEN'S 1980, DEARBORN ST. (bet. Madison and Dearborn) MEN'S AND 608 WEST NORTH AVE. STORES 135 WEST MADISON STREET WOMEN'S STORES 1265 MILWAUKEE AVE.

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W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN CHICAGO: MEN'S 1980, DEARBORN ST. (bet. Madison and Dearborn) MEN'S AND 608 WEST NORTH AVE. STORES 135 WEST MADISON STREET WOMEN'S STORES 1265 MILWAUKEE AVE.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 & \$8.00

If you have been paying \$10 to \$12 for fine shoes, a trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W.L. Douglas \$7 and \$8 shoes are equally as good and will give excellent satisfaction. The actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W.L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W.L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W.L. Douglas to protect his customers. The quality of W.L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

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"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

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If

BOND ISSUES OF \$11,300,000 UP TO VOTERS

City Asks \$9,500,000 to
Pay Its Debts; County
Seeks \$600,000.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.
The voters will be asked next Tuesday to approve of bond issues totaling \$11,300,000.

One for \$600,000 is sponsored by the county board. This money is desired to erect and equip buildings for the care of the poor.

Another for \$9,500,000 is to relieve the city's financial embarrassment. The third is for the construction of the Twelfth street viaduct—\$1,200,000.

Twelfth street has been widened between Ashland avenue and Canal street, and between State street and Michigan boulevard. Between these two expanded parts of the thoroughfare is the Twelfth street viaduct and bridge. Neither have been widened. They form the neck to the improved Twelfth boulevard.

Construction Costs Grow.
The Union station railroad agreed in their Union station ordinance to contribute the west end of the viaduct. The expense of the east end was to be shared by the city and certain roads passing beneath it. The total estimated cost at the time of this agreement, June 29, 1914, was \$2,527,520, of which the roads were to pay \$791,350 and the city the remaining \$1,736,170. Since then construction costs have greatly increased.

The estimate of the cost now is \$2,628,000. When the roads hand over their \$791,350 the city will have to pay \$1,836,650 instead of \$1,736,170. Therefore the need for the money.

The viaduct when completed will be 112 feet wide. It was originally intended that the roads should pay the cost of eighty-four feet and the city of thirty-four feet of this width.

Might Have Saved Much.
If the viaduct had been built when it should have been much of this added cost would have been saved, but it wasn't.

The construction of the bridge has not progressed far. When first recommended it was estimated that the cost would be around \$650,000. When the city made a start in 1917 on this work the engineers made an estimate of \$883,000 for the superstructure. Bids were then opened and the lowest was \$1,012,500 and the highest \$1,255,000 for the superstructure alone. It is now estimated that the bridge will cost \$1,300,000, of which approximately \$70,000 has been spent. The city's engineers reported to the finance committee that between \$300,000 and \$400,000 worth of work can be done on the span during 1919.

For Floating Debts.
The proposed issue of \$9,500,000 is to redeem the present and anticipated judgments against the city. Roughly these judgments include \$5,000,000 for the sanitary district, which was spent to construct the city's street lighting system. The remainder is to pay current expenses of the city. The citizens' committee advanced \$1,700,000 last year to increase the salaries of various municipal employees. Later the bankers loaned the city without security about \$2,500,000 to meet ordinary operation. The proposed bond issue is to pay these floating debts, and if the voters give approval the city officials must find still more cash.

The bureau of public efficiency, which suggested these city bond issues, will issue a statement on the subject in a day or two.

Will House 750 Inmates.
The county bond issue of \$600,000 proposes three new ward buildings at Oak Forest to accommodate about 750 inmates. The estimated cost is \$290,000. On a factory and lounging room, with apartments, \$28,600 is to be spent. A laundry to handle 20,000 flat pieces daily, as well as the laundry for the employees, is to cost \$76,400, equipped. A bakery, at an estimated cost of \$19,500, capable of providing goods for a population of 5,000, is another part of the program. Tunnels connecting the buildings add \$35,000 more to the budget. All these are at Oak Forest.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
for the relief of:
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Bottled directly at the famous Spring at Vichy, France, from which it takes its name.

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the speaker's friend.

LUDE'S
MENTHOL COUGH DROPS
GIVE QUICK RELIEF

YANK DIPLOMAT BECOMES POLISH CHAMPION HERE

War Brings Bride to
Reilly in Dark
Days of War.

In wartime you never know where your life lines are going to lead you. They led a young Connecticut Yankee with Irish forebears from an American vice-consulate in Magdeburg, Germany, into a Polish marriage at Warsaw, and finally into official Polish propaganda with headquarters in Chicago.

In August, 1915, when the Germans occupied Warsaw and the American consulate there was almost the only place the hordes of distracted refugees from the countryside could get substantial sympathy, the American consul general, Hernando de Soto, said to Conger of the Associated Press, who had come to view the occupation: "For heaven's sake, tell Ley to send me help."

Reilly Comes to Front.
They were feverish days. Ley was the American consul general in Berlin and in casting about for help for De Soto he heard about an energetic young Connecticut newspaper man who was making a brilliant record as vice consul in Magdeburg, province Saxony.

That was when Arthur E. J. Reilly's complicated alliances began. He went to Warsaw, jumped into the distracting wartime work there, learned the Polish language, studied Polish politics amid the rigors of German occupation, and met Stefania, daughter of the Polish surgeon, Anthony Kasprowick, friend to Ignace Paderewski, the Polish prime minister. And so they were married.

That was June, 1916. With the break of relations between the United States and Germany in 1917 Vice Consul Reilly was transferred to Stockholm, where for a while he was acting consul general and a goodly aid to United States Minister Ira Nelson Morris.

Soon Is Internationalist.
In Stockholm the international complexities of the Reilly ménage were further developed by the birth on Swedish soil of a son, to whom Sir Esmé Howard, then British minister to Sweden and now British delegate on the inter-allied commission to Poland, and Lady Isabella Howard, born an Italian countess, stood godparents.

So as to entangling alliances this Thomas L. Reilly II, named after his grandfather, the successor to Sunset Cox as the postman's friend in congress and author of the "eight-hours-in-ten" postal law and carriers' compensation act—should worry.

Runs Polish Paper.
Last year the Reillys came to America. Mrs. Reilly to do good work among the Poles in the Connecticut manufacturing towns in behalf of the Liberty loan. Her husband resigned from the consular service and joined the bureau of the Polish national department, where the department's fortnightly journal in English, Free Poland, was published. This month the department and the paper were moved to Chicago and Mr. Reilly came with them as director and editor. The paper's mission is the complete realization of President Wilson's thirteenth peace point—"Poland must be free with an outlet to the sea," and it calls itself "Poland's New Orleans."

2,500 Armour Employees Given Shorter Workday

Twenty-five hundred employees of Armour & Co.'s general offices in Chicago and New York will have their working hours shortened half an hour each day and an hour on Saturday commencing Monday morning.

\$500,000 in Floor Tax on Liquors Is Received

Checks and cash amounting to more than \$500,000 flowed into the internal revenue office yesterday floor taxes on liquor and tobacco. It is estimated the tax on liquors will amount to about \$3,100,000.

McAdoo National Chairman of Boy Scouts Committee

New York, March 26.—William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, has accepted the chairmanship of the national citizens' committee of the Boy Scouts of America. It was announced here tonight.

Lift Off That Corn!

Freezone is magic! Instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift that sore, touchy, bothersome old corn right off with your fingers—root and all—without pain, soreness or irritation.

Hard corns, soft corns, corns
between toes and all calluses

Drop "Freezone" on any corn. It works like a charm every time. No humbug! You'll smile—laugh, really! It is so easy, so simple! Why wait?



Tiny bottles of Freezone cost only a few cents at any drug store. Millions of women keep Freezone handy. When a corn comes, just a "drop" and that corn is forgotten. Freezone is the magic discovery of a Cincinnati genius. Try it! Wonderful!

THE EDWARD WESLEY CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fifty Thousand Dollars a Day for Preachers

—and they need the money right now.

You would think preachers would be more provident, wouldn't you? Good enough men, but lacking in business ability, you think.

Say, you business man, do you know that the average salary for preachers in the twelve leading denominations is just \$774 a year?

That's the pay of the men devoting their lives to making your employees, and yourself, better workmen and better citizens. That's why we business men have to warn you to keep the church out of bankruptcy.

A preacher is a good investment. The man who goes to church on Sunday goes to work on Monday rested, refreshed, happy, ambitious to do his best for you. He is a valuable employee; are you helping to keep him valuable?

Never mind the bronze memorial tablet; look after the preacher's pay envelope. Don't think charity in the face of services rendered. Its debt you owe; the greatest "debt of honor" you ever incurred.

A preacher is a builder of citizens; you couldn't do business without him. You know a church adds value to surrounding property; and it's the preacher who makes the church valuable.

The church needs millions right now. Get the facts about this great investment. The most strictly business task before you in this instant is to say to a stenographer, "Take a letter to

National Committee of
NORTHERN BAPTIST LAYMEN
200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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YOU will find
all three flavors
in the air-tight
sealed packages
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the name

WRIGLEY'S

because it is your protection against inferior imitations. Just as the sealed package is protection against impurity.

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KEPT RIGHT

The
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WILDROOT
will improve
hair or we
pay you

Wildroot is a guaranteed preparation which goes right at the hidden cause of coming baldness—the scalp, itchy crust of dandruff. Wildroot removes this crust—allows nature to produce the thick lusty hair normal to any healthy scalp.

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THE GUARANTEED HAIR TONIC

For sale at all good drug stores. Barbers and ladies' hair-dressing parlors, under our money-back guarantee.

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Wildroot Shampoo Soap, used in connection with Wildroot, will hasten the treatment.

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450 Rooms \$12.00 up
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"THE ILLINOIS BADEN"

Only 75 miles from Chicago on the Burlington R. R. Baden, S. D. and 80 miles from Chicago on the Chicago & North Western R. R. Sulphur Lick is a beautiful resort with 100 acres of land, 1000 and up per week. One 10 room house suitable for club or private use. 15 miles from Chicago on C. M. & St. P. R. R. Address: S. P. R. R. Station, Sulphur Lick, S. D.

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THE AVON PARK HOTEL and SUMMER RESORT
2 and 6 room cottages with electric light, bath, swimming pool and furnished resort. One 10 room house suitable for club or private use. 15 miles from Chicago on C. M. & St. P. R. R. Address: S. P. R. R. Station, Round Lake, Ill.

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ONLY ONE CLASS CARRY
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Voters of Chicago!

Let Your Protest Be Heard By Congress

APRIL 1st will be your opportunity to protest against the imposing of Prohibition upon ONE HUNDRED MILLION AMERICAN CITIZENS without their being consulted.

With the dream of democracy being realized by the peoples of Europe, here in the United States HUMAN RIGHTS of the MOST ELEMENTARY CHARACTER are being attacked under cover of Moral Reform.

Prohibition, so called, shall go into effect on July 1st of this year—more than six months after the signing of the armistice.

"The war is ended," declared President Wilson when the armistice had been signed. And yet—WE ARE TO HAVE WAR-TIME PROHIBITION WITH THE WAR-TIME PAST AND GONE!

Only Now Are the People Waking Up to What Prohibition Really Means

An Assault Upon Democracy At Home

Neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties, nor the Labor party, has ever endorsed national Prohibition. Not a single legislature has been elected on that issue. No Democratic nor Republican candidate for President has ever asked for the support of the American people upon that issue.

Not a single voter in any state has been permitted to record his vote upon the question of national bone dry Prohibition. Nor had any voter been permitted, prior to its being made a law, to know in what manner and in what spirit it was intended to be enforced.

And Yet—

An organized minority has succeeded in jamming through Congress and the various legislatures this unprecedented, radical legislation.

Emboldened by the success it already has achieved—drunk with power—it is now bringing all its guns to bear to hasten the passage of enforcing legislation of such drastic character as to compel the question:

Are we to lose at home that liberty for which we fought abroad?

The Saloon Is Not the Issue

Whatever may be your personal attitude toward the saloon, you should not permit it to influence you one way or the other with regard to the larger issue involved and which so directly affects the liberties of all classes of citizens.

War-Time Prohibition

Not so far off as January, 1920, is the time when the blight of Prohibition is to fall upon the people of the Nation. That the people may be put under earlier restraint, the moral Crusaders insist that War-Time

No Man's Home to Be His Castle

That ancient law maxim is to be superceded by SEARCH AND SEIZURE. No longer is the privacy of the HOME to be a thing sacred and apart. Upon "information and belief," resting upon mere suspicion, or inspired by low motives, the HOME will be liable to invasion by officers of the law; and the discovery of so much as a bottle of beer or home made wine will render you liable to arrest and punishment for a CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

In Free America

SPIES, INFORMERS, SECRET AGENTS, BLACKMAILERS—what a plague is about to descend upon us! Already the Anti-saloon league is organizing in the several states enforcement leagues for the avowed purpose of noting and reporting all violations, seeming or otherwise, of Prohibition laws.

A happy condition of affairs that in which one section of the people of a state will spy upon another section. EITHER THE PEOPLE WILL BE PUT IN A MORAL STRAITJACKET OR IN JAIL.

The Triumph of Intolerance Is Not Yet Complete

The fact that the Federal constitution has been altered—not only in letter but also in spirit—does not close the situation. The amendment is not self-enforcing, nor is the so-called War-Time Prohibition act. Further legislation is needed. Congress has yet to determine what beverages are to be considered as "INTOXICATING" and therefore to be PROHIBITED.

Your emphatic protest against Prohibition will serve notice upon Congress and law-makers the country over, that the men and women voters of Chicago are not disposed silently to submit to that form of tyranny in which law-makers themselves become accomplices, and under which a PEOPLES' LIBERTIES ARE SWEEPED AWAY BY THOSE SWORN TO PROTECT AND SAFEGUARD THEM.

LOOK FOR THIS PROPOSITION AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BALLOT

Shall This City Become Anti-Saloon Territory?

YES
NO ☒

MARK A CROSS HERE

Let Your Protest Be Heard By Congress! Vote NO On the Prohibition Question

Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association

36 W. Randolph Street



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S. S. STOCKHOLM

FROM NEW YORK

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TO STOCKHOLM

TO GOTHENBURG

TO STOCKHOLM

TO GOTHENBURG

It's a Constance Talmadge Picture! That's 'Nuff Sed!

"EXPERIMENTAL MARRIAGE"

Produced by Robert G. Vignola.
Directed by the Editor.
Presented at the Elgin Theatre.

THE CAST
Suzanne Talmadge.....Constance Talmadge
Charles Hamilton.....Harrison Ford
Dorothy Dalton.....Vera Sison
Mrs. E. C. Brown.....Edythe Chapman
Arthur Bernard.....Raymond Hatton
Mrs. Entwistle.....Marjorie Kelo

By Mae Tinee.
A star has come a long way when the mere announcement, "It's a Constance Talmadge picture," becomes known as the mark "sterling" on silver. That's just what's happening in the case of little Constance.

From the start of her career with Select, the gay comedies in which she has been featured have been epoch making events in cinema land. Drab days for the reviewer, compelled to sit through many mediocre productions, are forgotten in the sunshine of a Talmadge picture. "Experimental Marriage" evidences some more good judgment on the part of everybody connected with its making.

This time Miss Talmadge, most adorably feminine, nevertheless aspires to be known as a feminist. She tags about enthusiastically with highbrow masculine looking ladies who salute when they meet, instead of gushing: "My dear, how are you?" Nary a man have these ladies to split amongst them. Suzanne, however, has a Talmadge and only who prays for an early marriage.

Consistently has Suzanne said "No," until a summer night and shaded lights to their denouement.

"I couldn't say 'No' tonight," she admits and gives him her promise true.
Now, Foxcroft, known as Fox to his friends, doesn't believe in the feminist movement and wants a cuddly, not a scissory, wife. Suzanne, however, feels she must be true to the "movement" and arranges matters accordingly. She will be a wife to Fox from Saturday to Monday of each week. (The picture, by the way, was adopted from the play "Saturday to Monday.")

The best little thing Harrison Ford does is understanding Constance Talmadge in the pictures. He is a model of diplomacy. He plays her like a trout, giving her plenty of line, letting her have her own way for as long as he thinks is necessary, and, in the end, having his own way with her, without the lady realizing in the least that she has been victimized. The love making of these two is always eminently satisfactory. It's so spontaneous and young and cleanly!

Look at the cast they have with them this time, will you?
And, by all means, see the picture!

BEAUTY ANSWERS

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

B. IF YOU'LL GIVE THIS remedy a good, honest trial you won't be troubled further with the perspiration odor. A 25 per cent solution of aluminum chloride in distilled water, dabbed gently on the part every second or third day and allowed to dry on will cause a rapid amelioration of the excessive sweating. It is usually sufficient to make three such applications, then to wait for a recurrence before resuming treatment; or, one application a week may be made to ward off recurrences. In the meantime be extremely clean about your dress shields; a clean pair every day is the best rule. You can buy wash once, you know, and tiny safety pins to fasten them on.

BILLIE. THE BICYCLE PEDALING exercise will reduce the buttocks. With hands clasping knees, thighs flexed on abdomen, foot extended, toes pointing upward, kick feet alternately upward with vigorous thigh action. Practice the exercise three times a day from three to five times at first and gradually increase to fifty times. This is one of the exercises I gave Mrs. Eva Lane in reducing her thirty-six pounds in six weeks. If you would like the list of exercises and diet given in this work I shall be glad to mail them to you if you will send me a stamped, addressed envelope.

THE ARTIST WITH A SOUL
GEORGE BEBAN
His Latest and Best Super-Feature
"HEARTS OF MEN"

CASINO NOW
MONROE SALISBURY
in "THE LIGHT OF VICTORY"
The Story of a Good-for-Nothing Who Fought His Way to Fame

BAND BOX
MADISON STREET NEAR
"THE SPREADING EVIL"

ALCAZAR
EVELYN NESBIT THAW
in "THOU SHALT NOT"

ROSE
FLORENCE REED
in "HER CODE OF HONOR"

BOSTON
"What Every Woman Wants"

For Reservations
Phone Well. 30

"Spring Joys"

HARRISON FORD

One of the Best Little "Understanders" in the Picture Game.



Mrs. Winslow Nominated
Head of Woman's Club

Mrs. W. H. Winslow of River Forest was nominated yesterday as the new president of the Chicago Woman's club to succeed Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson of Oak Park. Her nomination was the only one for the post, which practically assures her election at the annual meeting to be held April 26. Mrs. Payson S. Wild was nominated for second president and Mrs. Harvey Fox as corresponding secretary.

Real Love Stories

Do you know a real love story—one that is stranger than fiction and the like that is wanted. No attention will be paid to literary style. The Tribune will pay \$5 for every story published. No manuscript returned. Address Doris Blake, "The Tribune," Chicago.

A Long Engagement.

I was 13 and Luke was 14 years old, and we were deeply in love. One summer day Luke made the suggestion that we become engaged. Nothing could please me better, so now we were engaged.

A month passed and I was bursting to tell some one how happy I was and the reason for being so. I poured forth the secret to my best girl friend, who was three years my senior. She told me that I was too young to have love affairs, and, anyway, I had to have an engagement ring to be engaged. I studied this over and decided that I should have a ring.

I met Luke that evening and he was indignant when I asked him to give me a ring. "Do not come to see me again unless you bring the ring with you," I said. He promised to bring it.

A week later my mother told me we were going to move to Chicago. My girl friend made my love affair known to my mother, which resulted in my arriving in Chicago without seeing or speaking to Luke. It was many months before I could think of anything else besides Luke. Finally the years rolled by and I knew I was to be an "old maid."

James and Rose, two friends of mine, were to be married, and I was invited to a little party they were to give. I was in a street car on my way to the party and was attracted by frequent glances in my direction by a man who was sitting across from me. I was becoming much annoyed when the car stopped near my destination. The man followed me.

Reaching Jim's house, I made known that I was followed. Six men and Jim dashed out. In a few minutes in walked the man with the seven gallants. Jim marched him over to me and said: "Eva, meet Luke."

The Successful Home Garden

No. 15.
BY J. F. HEIDE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Q.—My side lot had soil plowed under in 1917 and produced a good crop of potatoes, cabbage, and onions. In 1918 the crops were 40 per cent less. Would you use compost or barnyard manure? (2) I have an accessible quantity of raw (unsteamed) bone meal. Would you advise using that, or sheep manure? (3) I have another garden lot where a barn stood fifteen years ago. It lay dormant till used for general garden crops the last three years with most excellent results. Does this need fertilizing or not? (4) What should be used?—C. L. P.

A.—(1) Evidently needs fertilizing. Fresh manure should be turned under in autumn, that it may decompose and be available as plant food for the earliest spring planting. Decomposed manure may, with your clay subsoil, be applied and turned under in autumn or spring; in porous subsoil, spring is better. Compost is more desirable than manure. (2) After three years' cropping, yes. (3) Either manure, plowed under in autumn, or bone meal (as above) spring plowing or spading, simply raking it in. Manure is best for either garden, as it keeps the soil in workable condition.

Q.—I am on the northeast corner of a street intersection in the third smoke zone, sandy soil with black top soil. Elms and shrubs alternate in both parkways, but there is nothing but a catch basin on the outer corner parkway. I wish to use here as big a shade tree as I possibly can get. (1) What kind of tree should be planted? (2) Where can I get it? (3) When is the time to plant it? (4) Would a poplar tree grow there? (5) Will the catch basin interfere with any kind of tree there?—S. H.

A.—(1) Six or eight inch elm. (2) Peterson nursery, 831 W. Swain Nelson & Sons company, both of Chicago. Both have trees of that size. (3) Usually about mid-April. Order and make preparations now. (4) Yes, but its root system might prove disastrous to the catch basin, aside from other objections to the tree. (5) Except as indicated in No. 4, no watering will be needed more than in other locations, however.

Q.—Please suggest periodicals and books on small fruits and truck gardening.—T. P. and others.

A.—Fruitman and Gardener, a monthly, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 50 cents per annum; Vegetable Grower, monthly, Freking Publishing company, Spencer, Ind., 50 cents per annum; F. W. Card, "Bush Fruits," 12 cents; Bailey, "Vegetable Gardening," 12 mo.; Macmillan company, New York, \$1.50; Thomas Smith, "The Profitable Culture of Vegetables," 8 yds. De La Mare company, New York, \$2.

A Message in French.
"Dear Miss Blake: Will you kindly tell me what a stamp on the upper left hand corner of a letter means?"

"PAUL."
According to stamp lore, it means "Good-by, sweetheart." But, Paul, don't take the message too literally, because no message whatever may have been intended. I certainly don't advocate the stamp language as a Cupid's code. Accept it just for the fun intended in the mind of the originator of it.

"Dear Miss Blake: Will you be so kind as to translate the following sentence, which is in French: 'Je veux attendre pour vous ma chère'?"

"A BUDDIE'S SWEETHEART."
"I want to wait for you, my dear." is the translation. A proposal in any other language is as queer as sweet, is it not, Buddie's Sweetheart?

DORIS BLAKE'S ANSWERS

According to Stamp Lore.
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BEG YOU

A story in the
Wednesday, March
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men of America, refer
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The error in names
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BY T. R. WE

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Age	New	Old
15-18	\$.75	\$.75
19	.80	.80
20	.85	.85
21	.90	.90
22	.95	.95
23	.95	.95
24	.95	.95
25	.95	.95
26	1.00	1.00
27	1.05	1.05
28	1.10	1.10
29	1.15	1.15
30	1.20	1.20

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DAD NEVER
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"Don't do that,"
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The bullet lodged i
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To the police of the
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lery, killed in action

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during conference able to make
active trade. Would possibly
be a very successful man in
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 and honesty will be
 will not solicit. Address B

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in carpentry, superintendence
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AS EXEC. MGR. U
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br water heat; \$3,500; t
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 ams and sun parlors, lot 33
 \$600, for \$7,800 and term
 you buy it! BUSCH BKOS
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 ing, for \$5,200.00

690 at 5 1/2 % 5 years, just overlooking lake, choicest Park; will sell for less than Address X L 83, Tribune.

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Tribune.

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N. 17th.

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on account of sickness
by 6 flat at E. 59th-st., s
rent: yearly rentals can be
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FOR SALE—12 FLAT R
and 3 1/2 rms., located
near Washington Pk.,
bargain price \$33,000.
owner. Ph. Prospect 2

3 SALE-INDIANA-AV.
 3 flat bldg, modern, good
 1,900; new bath, 1,000.
 Phone Newwood 4022.

FOR SALE-MOD. 2 FLA.
 ing, 61 W. 73d, bet. Stat-
 7 rms.; stin.; 33 ft. buil-
 GAY, 7057 Westworth

FOR SALE-MOD. 2 FL.
 ing; 5-6 rooms; steam
 Lawrence. For info
 415

FOR SALE - SACRED
 bldg. with front por-
 uth Park-av., south
 Address Y E 70.

FOR SALE-\$1500 EQU.
 ing, 33d-st., 3 story brick
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W. H. McLELLAN, 3
R SALE - 3 MODERN 3 BR
near Grand-bldg.
\$7,800. part cas
LDWIN & CO. 345
R SALE - \$15,000
big bldg. 4 rms. an
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R SALE - 2 FLAT BR
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ra. 5719 Princeton
SILBERT & CO. 5

SALE—3 FLAT 1
nr 58th and Prince
\$74 per month. W
SALE—\$18,500;
4 bds.; Michigan
69 W. Washington
SALE—MODERN
Campbell-av. nr 72d-
only \$5,500. Docoley
SALE OR TRADE—A
nice Woodlawn corner;
BERGSTROM & CO.
SALE—6 AND 7 RM
83 Campbell-av.
SALE—5-0 RMS. 2 FL
7321-33 Yale-av.
SALE—5 ROOM RES
23 South Park

APARTMENTS—S
SALE—2 STORY A
ck building on a
of L station; price
4-5-6 rooms; price
EAD RICKER, 2430
SALE—2 FLAT ON
location on 60 ft. lot
barrals. See J. SE
av.
SALE—A BEAU LG
9 Western-av.; bd. ov
Block.
APARTMENTS—NO
SALE—6 FLAT—VE

04145: 5-0 r.a.; a. p.
\$4.100: mtz. \$12
must sell: no trade
L.
SIDE & WENTWOT
SALE—MY ELEGANT
near lake. Included
to build, plus lot
sacrifice. Address
SALE—MODERN BR
Grandville-av. L. stu
and dining rooms.
and living room: 8
E. HARTUNG & CO
SALE—MY MODERN
ment to Loyola L. s
each: renting for \$

SALE - 1615 GRANT
my new 2 flat. 5
220. If you want
any time. Owner

LE-NEW UP-
 and 6. sun.
 ntal; easy terms.
 Owner, Lakewood
 LE-EIGHTEEN
 rental \$8,000; im-
 for old improve-
 NEY & CO. 133
 LE-3 7 RM. BR
 heat; modern; lar-
 \$12,000 Herd
 6213 Wilton-av
 LE-NEW BRIC
 corals express stag
 and every mod-
 HARTUNG & C
 LE-BEAUTIFUL
 near lake. 1941.

sacrifice; going
 as K 113, Tribu
 E-COR. APT.
 mod.; might co
 boilers; rent \$3
 OFF, 1354 W.
 E-MODERN 2
 e. of Clark-st.
 w. heat; rent
 L. 6536 N. Ashl
 E-SPECIAL ba
 only \$15,000; r
 Henderson & C
 E-4438 DOW
 ru. heat; nega
 ting to lease ou
 E-BRICK 2 AP
 and L.; cash AP

No Agents. Ed
2 FLAT
\$5,500. worth
this week
PRESSEL
side lot; part o
ACRETT 812
BARG; MO
\$13,700. Ad
3 FLAT B
quick sale.
2 FLAT B
\$8,500. 104

24

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OF THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION OF THE State Debt of the State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, February 2, 1919.

and of Liquidation of the State Debt of Louisiana, acting under and pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 18 of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, Session of 1918, which Act contains an amendment to the Constitution of Louisiana at the Convention held November 5, 1918, with proposals at its office in Baton Rouge, La., up to 12 o'clock on the fifth day of April, 1919, for

Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars in face value of the Bonds authorized and to be issued by the Board of Public Works and the Board of Finance of the City of Hammond, New Orleans, Louisiana, under the provisions of the above mentioned Constitutional Amendment, shall be payable according to the following schedule of maturities, so with the principal of \$100,000 of the Bonds authorized by the Board of Finance of the City of Hammond, New Orleans, Louisiana, bearing 5 per cent interest:

1. 1920.	10112
2. 1921.	
3. 1922.	
4. 1923.	
5. 1924.	
6. 1925.	
7. 1926.	
8. 1927.	
9. 1928.	
10. 1929.	
11. 1930.	
12. 1931.	
13. 1932.	
14. 1933.	
15. 1934.	
16. 1935.	
17. 1936.	
18. 1937.	
19. 1938.	
20. 1939.	

Of the said bonds are to be sold by the Board of Finance of the City of Hammond, New Orleans, Louisiana, and may be redeemed at the option of the holder as to principal and interest, and may be sold at a discount, and the proposed sale of the same is hereby authorized.

[illegible]

Board of Liquidation of the
of the State of Louisiana.
LA.

**PHOLDERS OF MERRILL
COMPANY:**
holders of the bonds of Merrill
Company are hereby notified
that the County of St. James
& Bing Loring Company
1909, and recorded June 22,
1910, and recorded June 22,
1910, in the office of the
and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds
Washington and also recorded
1900, in Real Estate Mortgage
County of St. James, Louisiana,
to 157, inclusive, in Chaise
15, in the office of the
and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds
in the County of St. James,
Washington, has received
and is hereby giving notice
or before July 1, 1920, to
underwound \$31,500 to said
of said bonds, in the year 1920, matu-
redemption of \$300 per
together with 3 per centum
provided in said Trust Deed.
of said bonds, in the year 1920, ma-
selected by lot 100 num-
of Jan. 1, 1920, maturity
of Jan. 1, 1920, maturity
of Jan. 1, 1920, maturity
the timely receipt of said

ings with interest and
 aligned with the needs
 of northern and Madison sta. In the
 illinois, on the first day of
 the sale, the highest and most
 sold bonds, numbers 10000000
 and accumulated interest
 the accumulator and deliver
 persisted, uncan-sold and se
 all unpaid coupons thereto be
 on each of said bonds num
 sold and interest on the same
 D. 1919, whether promiss
 and interest on the same
 TRUST COMPANY, TRUST
 BY R. F. CHAPMAN
 SECRETARY

UNLESS CHEVOLET
 1914, car called for
 will be sold. Tracy Gar
 HICK, UNLESS LYONS KNIG
 1915, car is called for
 will be sold. Tracy Gar

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 and street dresses, ladies' and
 and fur lined coats; children
 good prices for winter wear;
 hour any part of city.

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before disposing of your new
coats, etc. I also buy new
clothes, shoes, hats, etc.
any other dealer.

21 W. 12TH-ST. PH. MON-
ROE BEFORE DISPOSING
TOF YOUR CLOTHING BUY
ME FIRST! CLOTHING AT
AT HIGHEST PRICES.

O APR. 1-WTD.-500 CASH
date. \$18. to \$16. positive
proof. No more. Reable Cash
N. Clark Will call.

YOUR SUITS. COATS &
all you see me. Phone or call
me. NED N. 115 & James
947.

N. 212 N CLARK NEAR LA-
MORE FOR MEN'S GARMEN-
TARYS. PHONE 1-971

KIDREN'S USED GARME-
NTS. ALSO BRICE-BRACE, HO-
ODMAN. 2315 97A-2315
& events' clothing fur-
nate. Phone Calumet 1288.

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PERSON FIRST. Ken. 5830, 4935
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navian and which has trans-
acted in these countries, was
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been the firm only makes busi-
ness notices. Please write to the
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ing over seas for travel?
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America? Can place per-
sonal representatives?
10 yrs. abroad at your service
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485 Orchard St.
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machinery, automobile components.
plants, have established compe-
tent references. Address 8
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address J. 378. Tribune.

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be charmed for living
n. a. WHOLESALE & RETAIL

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us. I am a
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year will yield approximat
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\$5,000. Limited number
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grove or office sales ord. ap
Tribune.

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and

and piano, or piano
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 to take car, or what you
 WENDES, 3543 W. Commercial.

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Ant. 3.
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W Superi
COST \$70
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condition
FORD-14
class cou

29
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